

THE TIMES Tomorrow

Looking ahead
Part Two of Norman
Macrae's visions of the
future

For and against
Why the Tories should
foster the Alliance as a
strong Opposition

State of the unions
How biased is the media
against trade unions?
On the ball

England's manager
Bobby Robson
announces the new
season's football squad

Portfolio

Three share £60,000

There were three timely winners of the £60,000 Portfolio dividend on Saturday. Each said he or she had a particular need for a share in the dividend, which had accumulated after two weeks of non-winners.

Mr John Langford, of Old Canley, Doncaster, is 45 today so the money will be a birthday present; Ms Carmen Irtzary, aged 44, of Muswell Hill, London has been on the dole for 23 months; and the third winner, Mrs Louise Leigh, a portrait artist, aged 55, of Bushey, Herts, will use her money to help her two children who have just finished full-time education.

For Ms Irtzary, the £20,000 share was a particular joy. As an editor and translator of Spanish, she needed some capital to pay for a trip to the Frankfurt Book Fair, where she hopes to get work. "Buying The Times every day has been my one luxury during unemployment. I have had to invest 20p a day because even the copy in the library gets stolen by other Portfolio hopefuls."

Eight people shared the £4,000 daily prize, accumulated over two days. They are Mr J S Taylor, of Northwood, Middx; Mr Max Watts, of Bedford; Mr Douglas Chard, of Delabole, Cornwall; Mr P S Thompson, of Camberley; Mrs Christine Manning, of Hampstead, London; Mr D Specter, of Hove; Mr T Motson, of London, W10; and Mr M R Bower, of London, SW11.

Sikh's punish President

The World Sikh Convention excommunicated President Zail Singh of India for ordering troops into the sacred Golden Temple complex during unrest in June. A Cabinet minister was also excommunicated during the generally peaceful meeting.

Health rebate

People who take out private health insurance should receive a £50 government rebate, but those who go into health service hospitals should pay a similar sum for their accommodation, a report says.

Gang battle

Seven people, including a girl aged 14, were shot dead and 20 wounded in a battle between two motor cycle gangs in a suburb of Sydney.

Pavarotti out

Luciano Pavarotti has cancelled his appearance in Verdi's "Ernani" at the opening night of the 1984 San Francisco Opera season, because of the serious illness of his daughter Giuliana, aged 17.

Poly 'snobbery'

Employers treat polytechnic graduates as "second best", and many prefer campus sports success to a good degree, a government-backed study shows.

Leader page, 11

Letters: On miners, from Canon Eric James, and others; children, from Mrs M Wynn, and others.

Leading articles: TUC, Non-Russian Soviet Republics, Joanna Southcott's Box. Features, pages 8-10.

George Walden on the dangers of political swops; Norman Macrae looks back on the future in the first of a three-part series. Obituary, page 12.

Mr S K Armstrong, Dr Robert Press. World Aerospace, pages 13-18.

Aviation is moving out of recession and airlines are in a buying mood. A six-page Special Report looks at the Farnborough international air show and flying display.

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TUC's pact with miners threatened by two key unions

● The TUC will adopt a pact of mutual aid for the striking miners, against a background of increasing signs that it will never be fully implemented.

● Mr Frank Chapple, the power union leader, has criticized both Mr Arthur Scargill and Mr Len Murray, over the miners' dispute.

● Three thousand police, standing by for the miners' rally on Brighton beach, are to take a "softly, softly" approach.

● Mr Peter Walker, Secretary of State for Energy, has challenged the TUC to refuse support for Mr Scargill and striking miners. (page 4).

From Paul Routledge, Labour Editor, Brighton

The Trades Union Congress will today adopt practically by acclamation a pact of mutual aid for the striking miners, but there are increasing signs that it will never be fully implemented.

More than 12,000 workers in the state industry are to vote in a secret ballot designed to prevent a blockade on the movement of coal and coke, and power station electricians will be urged by their union leaders to cross pickets' picket lines.

The steel and power industries are the two most directly affected by the TUC General Council's decision to swing the full weight of the labour movement behind the National Union of Mineworkers (NUM).

Mr Len Murray, general secretary of the TUC, described the pact as "a clear lead on the miners' strike", and its backers believe it will win a majority of up to nine-to-one in a card vote.

The General Municipal, Boilermakers and Allied Trades Union, the largest in the electricity generating stations, has called its officials to a special conference in Brighton tomorrow to discuss ways of implementing the TUC-NUM deal, which seeks to "black" all coal supplies and the oil widely being used as a substitute fuel.

Mr David Bassett, general secretary of the union, said: "It is in the overriding interest of trade unionists that the Government and the National Coal

Board are forced back to the negotiating table and that the mining dispute is settled as rapidly as possible."

But his hopes for an inter-union agreement in the electricity industry to support the TUC formula were sharply rebuffed yesterday by Mr Frank Chapple, right-wing leader of the electricians' union, who insisted: "Our members will be told to carry out their normal duties, and that means crossing picket lines."

TUC reports
Leading article 11

In the steel industry a workplace secret ballot arranged for later this month by leaders of the Iron and Steel Trades Confederation (ISTC) is confidently expected to produce a big "no" to the TUC plan to blockade coal and coke vital to continuing operations in the British Steel Corporation's five integrated steelworks.

Mr Bill Sims, general secretary of the ISTC and the fiercest critic of the TUC-NUM pact, last night made it clear that his union will warn its members that a vote for the miners could be a vote to close their steelworks.

If fully implemented, the general council's statement would amount to a general strike, he added, "and no one wants that because of the

damage it would do to people, unions and the country as a whole."

As the steelworkers intend to abstain from speaking or voting, the divisions evident in the run up to the congress will be largely set aside during today's debate, which will be opened by the general secretary.

Mr Murray claimed: "This will be a congress of common purpose and a shared determination to resist assaults upon the livelihood and living standards of our members and to chart the way forward to the industrial and economic regeneration that Britain so urgently needs. It will be a united congress, despite eager prophesies from some quarters to the contrary."

"Over the past few days the general council have given a clear lead and I am confident that congress will respond. They have given a clear lead on the miners' strike. By endorsing the TUC plan the TUC will commit itself to full support of the miners' objectives - to protect their jobs and communities and to safeguard the nation's energy resources."

"Congress working with the NUM and all other interested unions will do everything possible to bring this unhappy dispute to a settlement satisfactory to the NUM and its members and of lasting value to the nation."

Continued on back page, col 6

3,000 police ready for mass lobby

By David Felton
Labour Correspondent

Leaders of the TUC were last night bracing themselves for the biggest demonstration seen at a congress for many years as striking miners started arriving in Brighton for a march and lobby today.

Police and the TUC leaders have appealed for calm although contingency plans are ready to handle a crowd of up to 10,000 with 3,000 police on standby. The "softly, softly" approach being promised by the Sussex police was drawn up after talks with Mr Len Murray, TUC general secretary, and Mr Ray Buckton, the train drivers' leader, who is this year's TUC chairman.

The National Union of Mineworkers, which is thought to be bringing about 5,000 to the demonstration, has assured the TUC that it will provide stewards. But, according to Mr Murray, "they also said they cannot answer for the fringe groups which always seem to be untagged to our congress."

There will be a march and rally in Brighton this morning as the 1,200 delegates to the TUC prepare to debate the strike in the afternoon.

Mr Murray said that the miners' union had "instructed their stewards that this was to be a peaceful lobby of the congress in accordance with the best traditions of trade union lobbies."

Police plan to set-up crowd-control barricades around the front of the Brighton Conference Centre, where the TUC is meeting.

Mr Roger Birch, chief constable of Sussex, has said that his men will not be wearing riot gear unless they are attacked.

He has also said that he will not be using mounted policemen or police dogs.

The rally is expected to be held on the beach and the main fear of the police and TUC leadership is that after lunch the crowd will demonstrate outside the conference and some may try to get into the hall.

Chapple says his men will work normally

By Glen Allan, Brighton

Mr Frank Chapple, the power union leader, clashed yesterday with both Mr Arthur Scargill, the miners' president, and Mr Len Murray, TUC general secretary, over their roles in the conduct of the miners' strike.

In an eve-of-congress attack on the two men, he gave a warning that even if delegates decide this week that all unions should cooperate in a national blockade of coal movements, his members would be ordered to carry on normal working - even if that meant crossing picket lines at power stations.

The split in solidarity, threatened by Mr Chapple, could wreck efforts by Messrs Scargill and Murray to unite the movement behind a TUC General Council policy statement, to be debated today, supporting the miners by

refusing to move coal across picket lines, and to black supplies which get through.

In his autobiography published today, Mr Chapple says trade unions are confused, bewildered and fragmented and there could be a bloody battlefield at this week's TUC. He also describes Mr Scargill as a "big-headed, loud-mouthed bigot."

A defiant Mr Chapple said of the TUC statement yesterday: "Not only can the unions not deliver on such a pledge, but they would be making themselves hostages to a state of affairs which would virtually lead to a general strike."

"For if power stations shut down, then nobody will be able to work. The Electricity, Electronic Telecommunications and Plumbing Unions will vote against the plan, because it would not be delivered."

"I just do not think it is possible to put it into effect, given the attitude we have seen from the miners themselves, the dockers, and the steelmen."

"We do not support the miners' strike. It need never have taken place, and should be ended quickly. There is nothing reprehensible from the union's standpoint in the National Coal Board's offer - almost all unions have accepted similar things."

Mr Chapple also attacked the failure by Mr Murray to

Continued on back page, col 4

Divers begin to raise Mont Louis cargo

By Tony Samstag

Salvage workers off Ostend yesterday began their efforts to raise thirty containers of radioactive material that went down with the French freighter Mont Louis last month.

The Dutch salvage company Smit Tak International said a number of empty containers would be raised today, amid continuing controversy over the nature and state of the cargo.

The environmental activist group Greenpeace says the containers of uranium hexafluoride are floating loose in the



Mr Bush (left) and Mr Ledingham (centre) with the Ledingham family: Mark, John and Melanie Ledingham; Mrs Ledingham, Neil Ledingham (Photograph: Chris Harris).

MP tells of secret report on Belgrano

By Anthony Bevis
Political Correspondent

The Commons Select Committee on Foreign Affairs has been urged to ask for a copy of "the Crown Jewels", a top secret Ministry of Defence report on the sinking of the General Belgrano.

Mr Tam Dalyell, the Labour MP for Linlithgow, who has been campaigning for a public investigation into the sinking, has written to Sir Anthony Kershaw, the committee's Conservative chairman, saying that an informant has told him about the existence of the report.

He says that Mr Michael Heseltine, Secretary of State for Defence, asked for all available information on the ship when he was appointed last year.

The MP says that the minister's request showed understandable prudence, but that the document, which he had been told was called "the Crown Jewels", would be essential reading for a Commons inquiry into the sinking of the Argentine warship.

He had been told that there were only four or five copies in existence, that it was not a thick and that it contained the "crucial" orders recalling the Belgrano back to base on the night of May 1, 1982.

Leaked Whitehall documents have subsequently shown that the Belgrano changed course at 9am on Sunday, May 2, four hours before the cabinet agreed that the ship should be sunk. HMS Conqueror received orders to destroy the Belgrano at 6pm and the ship, on course for Argentina, was hit at 8pm.

Mr Dalyell wants to know when the Prime Minister was told of the order sent to the Belgrano.

He said last night: "Being an ambitious politician, Michael Heseltine ordered the report because he did not want to be caught out or slip on this particular banana skin."

The Ministry said last night that it could not comment on the matter.

Libya visa rule plea as Britons return

By David Nicholson-Lord and Richard Dowden

The Labour Parliamentarians who helped to secure the release of two of a group of six Britons detained without charge in Libya for at least five months yesterday called on the Government to respond to the Libyan gesture by easing visa restrictions and increasing the exchange of diplomats.

Their call came as the two men freed, Mr Douglas Ledingham, aged 35, and Mr George Bush, aged 45, landed at Heathrow airport from Tripoli to be reunited with family and friends. Both said they had been well-treated in captivity and felt "no bitterness whatsoever" towards Libya.

But both Mr Ledingham, British-Caledonian's airport station manager in Tripoli, and Mr Bush, an oil company engineer, agreed that Britain should not exchange Libyans held on terrorist charges in Britain with British detainees in Libya - something the Foreign Office has in any case said it will not consider.

Returning with them on the Libyan Arab Airlines Boeing 707 yesterday were the two Labour Euro-MPs, Mr Richard Balfé and Mr Alf Lomas, to whom the pair were released in Tripoli on Friday night. They were met at Heathrow by Mr Ron Brown, the Labour MP for Leith, who led the delegation of four MPs and two MEPs to Libya.

Mr Lomas, MEP for London North-east, said senior Libyan officials had stressed that the men would not have been freed but for the visit. "We hope this will be the first step. We think

now we have opened the door," he said.

Mr Balfé, MEP for London South Inner, said Libya wanted to start a dialogue with Britain and attached no conditions to the release of the two men. "We made a gesture by going to Libya. They reciprocated. They are now looking for a response from Britain."

The Foreign Office last night remained non-committal about the prospect of an immediate response by Britain. Officials were at Heathrow yesterday in an attempt to get from the Euro-MPs and the two freed men a clearer idea of Colonel Gaddafi's intentions.

Britain should send a representative to Libya to try to secure the release of the Britons held without trial there, according to Mrs Pat Plummer, wife of Robin Plummer, a British Telecom engineer, who has been held in Tripoli for nearly four months.

Mrs Plummer said yesterday that Colonel Gaddafi has made it clear that he wants a positive gesture from the British Government.

"I understand that he wants more visas for Libyans to come to Britain for medical treatment," she said. "Britain should send out a junior minister just to find out what he wants."

"TRIPOLI: Four Britons under arrest in Libya who were visited by Mr Balfé and Mr Lomas on Saturday said they were being correctly treated but lacked outdoor exercise. Libya-Morocco union, page 6. George Walden, page 10.

Union set to end TV blackout

By a Staff Reporter

Thames Television management and the Association of Cinematograph, Television and Allied Technicians last night reached tentative agreement on the dispute which has blacked out Thames programmes since last Monday.

Thames technicians are to meet today to consider the proposals which emerged during talks at the London headquarters of the Advisory Conciliation and Arbitration Service. Both sides have agreed not to disclose details of the proposals before the technicians' meeting.

The dispute is over late-night manning levels and proposed cost-cutting rosters. It was the subject of five hours of talks at Acas on Thursday and a further twelve-hour session on Saturday.

Honecker avoids comment on Bonn visit

Leipzig (Reuters) - The East German leader, Herr Erich Honecker, sidestepped any comment yesterday on whether he would visit West Germany later this month, making an unusually short stop at a West German stand at the Leipzig trade fair.

West German officials, looking for some hint of a visit during Herr Honecker's opening tour of the fair, were visibly surprised by the brevity of his appearance.

He left the BASF chemical company exhibition only two minutes after being greeted by the head of Bonn's mission to East Germany, Herr Hans-Otto Bräutigam.

Unilever in £355m Brooke Bond bid

By Jonathan Clare

Unilever, one of the world's top 25 industrial companies, has stepped into the battle for control of Brooke Bond, the world's biggest tea producer, with a bid worth £355m.

The bid, announced yesterday, comfortably exceeds a rival offer of £324m made in July by Tate & Lyle, the sugar company, which has been bitterly resisted by Brooke Bond.

However, despite what Unilever's chairman, Mr Kenneth Durham, describes as "constructive discussions" last week, Brooke Bond has not agreed to recommend the new offer to its shareholders.

Unilever says that Brooke Bond's tea interests, especially in Britain, would complement its existing tea business under the Thomas J. Lipton name, which is strong in the US but weak in Britain. Brooke Bond, renowned for its tea drinking chimpanzees which have been advertising PG Tips since 1956, has almost no interests in the US market.

The terms of Unilever's offer are 114p in cash for every share in Brooke Bond. This compares with Tate & Lyle's offer of one of its shares plus 350p in cash for every seven shares held in Brooke Bond.

Unilever, which is one of the world's biggest producers of detergents and margarine, says its research and development activities would benefit Brooke Bond's products.

Unilever also said that it had built up a stake of 15 million shares in Brooke Bond, equivalent to about 4.8 per cent of its total equity.

Mr Durham said in a statement yesterday: "We have of course been watching closely the progress of Tate & Lyle's bid for Brooke Bond and at the end of last week approached Brooke Bond to disclose our interest."

Constructive discussions were held, during which the considerable commercial logic of a merger with Unilever was reviewed. We expressed our concern at Brooke Bond's ability to maintain its independence and have therefore decided to make a public offer to the Brooke Bond shareholders."

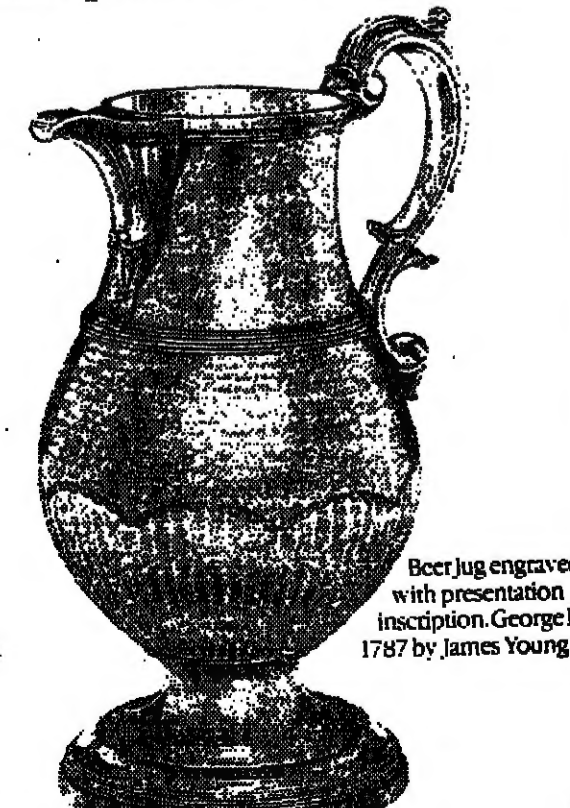
Before Tate & Lyle made its offer, Brooke Bond shares were trading at only 75p. They closed at 110p on Friday and the increase means that Brooke Bond now has a higher stock market value than Tate & Lyle.

Last Thursday Tate & Lyle extended its offer for three weeks after receiving acceptance representing less than 0.6 per cent of Brooke Bond's shares.

Last week there was speculation in the City that "a white knight" would appear with a rival bid. Unilever and Corn Products, a big American company, were considered the most likely candidates.

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Polytechnic students suffer from employers' bias to university, report states

By Colin Hughes

Employers still treat polytechnic graduates as second best, although more polytechnic courses aim to prepare students for work, a government-backed study shows.

The three-year project investigating students' and employers' expectations of higher education underlines persistent "snobbish" attitudes among employers, according to the team which was led by Dr Maurice Kogan, professor of government at Brunel University.

Students who spend their academic years buried in books without gaining a first-class degree, would be better off spending their time in sports teams, drama societies, and committees if they want to succeed at final job interviews, the study shows.

Many employers admitted that they used higher education attainment only to screen initial applications, and based their choice more heavily on A level grades obtained at school. Final selection of recruits rested more on whether an applicant had been "captain of boats" than the subjects he or she had studied during the past three years.

The researchers say that they found "considerable gaps" in employers' understanding of the British higher education system,

"including regular and large-scale graduate recruitment". Employers were "deeply conservative" and failed to fully exploit what the system had to offer.

A large body of employers would consider only undergraduates from Oxford, Cambridge, and certain red-brick universities. Only three out of 201 employers looked exclusively at polytechnic students. Students rightly rated motivation and leadership potential as the top qualities sought by prospective employers, but the students then expected work experience, course content, and class of degree to count. In fact, employers were less concerned with academic performance than personal attributes and interests.

The researchers found that sixth formers applying for higher education also regard polytechnics as second best. Nearly half of students at polytechnics had also applied for university, and their A level grades were half as good. Once they had begun their polytechnic course 92 per cent of the polytechnic students were satisfied and thought employers should take more notice of their vocationally oriented study.

Students wanted careers with rapid promotion, responsibility, and long-term prospects. Half

thought that prestige, social status and a high future salary were important, but the opportunities to travel and change jobs were higher priorities than a good starting salary.

Few students had any reservations about working for profit-making firms, and most believed that a thriving private sector was essential to the country's economic wellbeing, but 60 per cent were prepared to stay unemployed until they found a job they wanted.

One large recruiter of technical graduates told the researchers: "People only go to polytechnics if they cannot get into university. A levels are not a bad judge of a person's academic ability. If you get someone who is only capable of getting two E's they normally cannot get a university place, but they can get a place at a polytechnic."

One merchant banker who recruited exclusively from Oxford and Cambridge commented: "Nothing against polytechnics; it is simply that we can find the right people we want from the universities we go to, so why make life more difficult?"

Expectations of Higher Education (10 research papers), (Department of Education and Science, Brunel University).

Scheme would halve education bill

By a Staff Reporter

Proposals to halve the nation's education bill and save £7,000m from public funds are made posthumously today by Lord Vaizey, the Prime Minister's former economic adviser who died last month.

Shortly before he died Lord Vaizey drew up plans which he believed could slash the annual bill for education, according to him £300 a year at present for every man, woman and child in Britain.

He says that declining class sizes since the early 1960s have done nothing to improve school standards, and 10 per cent could be saved from the £7,000m

school bill by increasing the numbers in classes again.

Teachers should receive a simultaneous salary increase, but should be paid strictly according to performance.

Another five per cent would be saved by increasing the assisted place scheme, whereby less well-off parents receive grants to help pay for their children to be educated at private schools. Initially, Lord Vaizey says, the measure would increase public spending, but more parents would opt rapidly for independent schooling and would contribute towards it.

Most children would leave school at the age of 14, and go straight on to a four-year vocational course. The course would be run by the Manpower Services Commission.

Although that would increase MSC spending by £3,000m, another £2,000m would be saved by abolishing non-advanced further education, and saving on supplementary benefit.

Student loans and increased ratios of students to lecturers would save £1,200m of higher education costs.

Lord Vaizey's proposals are outlined in this month's *The Director* magazine, published today.



Lord Vaizey: Increase class numbers

Children more unruly, teachers believe

Three out of four school-teachers believe that children starting at primary schools are markedly more disruptive and badly behaved than they were five years ago, a survey shows.

Teachers are also disturbed by the growing number of children who enter reception classes without toilet training, cannot eat with a knife and fork, lack basic good manners, and cannot dress and undress themselves.

The Assistant Masters and Mistresses Association, which carried out the survey of 156 schools, says the survey reflects "the increasing difficulties

many teachers now face in our primary schools" and adds that it "does not bode well for our secondary schools either".

In its journal *Report*, the association cites findings that aggression towards other pupils, defiance of teachers, destructiveness, use of obscene language and tantrums, had all grown worse in recent years.

Twenty schools said that more than half the pupils in reception classes posed discipline problems. One infant school in Barnsley said the 30 per cent of pupils presented serious discipline problems five

Cane used widely in schools

By a Staff Reporter

More than 80 per cent of schools in areas where corporal punishment is still allowed in Britain continue to permit beating as punishment.

The Society of Teachers Opposed to Physical Punishment, STOPP, has carried out the largest-ever survey of corporal punishment policies. It identified, by reading the prospectuses which all schools are now obliged to publish for parents, all of the schools in 38 local education authorities which still use the cane and other forms of corporal punishment.

It says that 15 of the 104 authorities have banned the practice. In the remaining authorities 81 per cent of secondary schools continue to use physical punishment.

The society comments: "Britain's head teachers remain the educational dinosaurs of Europe. This survey underlines the fact that child-beating will never die out of its own accord. The canes, belts, and other weapons, must be prised out of the teacher's hands by local authorities and central government."

years ago, against 70 per cent now.

Another in Hampshire said that the figure had grown from 10 to 75 per cent and that children were unable to listen to teachers and showed a growing lack of respect for adults and property.

Teachers unanimously blame parents and the atmosphere at home and recommended that boys and girls should be better educated for parenthood at secondary school.

The association will hold a conference in London this autumn to discuss the report, *The Reception Class Today*.



Young recruits to an ancient army: Nicholas and Christopher Roveta (aged four and seven) coming to grips with one of the fantasy war games at the Games Day exhibition in London at the weekend (Photograph: John Voos).

Directors want benefits reform

By Nicholas Timmins, Social Services Correspondent

A radical reform and retrenchment of Britain's supplementary benefit system to reduce the number receiving financial help from the state has been put to the Government's social security reviews by the Institute of Directors.

The present supplementary benefit system should be replaced with a low, basic minimum income, covering fewer people and with a less generous standard of living, the institute says.

The automatic availability of items such as free school meals, free milk and heating additions for families with young children should be ended. The children's rate of supplementary benefit should be reduced to the rate of child benefit, the institute says, and supplementary benefit for those under 21 should be significantly reduced.

Those on the basic minimum income would be allowed to keep savings, rather than having them taken into account before the benefit was given, and could earn up to about £10 a week

without having the minimum income withdrawn. Thereafter it would be withdrawn at a high rate, for example about 50p in the £1 as income rose.

Such an approach would help solve the poverty and unemployment traps, the institute argues, by taking the basic income below the level where they operate, while providing incentives for people to take low-paid work.

Such an approach would allow reductions in income tax, which would help the low paid. Reductions in supplementary benefit for children would be replaced with relatively generous child tax allowances. Money would be freed to provide greater help for those who genuinely cannot help themselves, for example the chronically sick, the blind and the senile.

The institute argues that most people are capable of looking after themselves financially and that supplementary benefit is now supplementary only in name. The proportion

supported has risen from one 33 of the population in 1948 to one in eight at present.

Its value has risen from 54 per cent of net average earnings in 1961 to 64 per cent in 1982, and the balance has tilted more and more against work incentives.

"Supplementary benefit for the unemployed represents a wage for not working that is highly competitive with low earnings determined by market conditions," the institute says. Sometimes it is higher.

The principal difficulty is that the benefits cover a large part of what those on or near average earnings can expect to provide for themselves by working. "The poverty which the supplementary benefit system seeks to relieve is a substantial measure tax-induced," the institute says.

In the longer term, it argues that national insurance contributions should be abolished in stages.

Letters, page 11

University opposes technology institute

By Bill Johnston, Technology Correspondent

Salford University and the National Computing Centre in Manchester are to propose to the Government that any idea for a new technology university be rejected and that half of the additional 2,000 high technology graduates needed each year by British industry be provided by them.

Professor John Ashworth, Salford's vice-chancellor has criticized the idea of a new institution because there are under-utilized resources in British universities. The idea of an industry-funded technology university came to light last month when the Department of Trade and Industry admitted that Mr Kenneth Baker, the Information Technology Minister, had been conducting discussions with senior industrialists about such an institute.

The department, however, said: "The plans for a privately-funded university represent an initiative from industry, not the government."

Salford and the computing centre will send their joint proposal to the department soon. Professor Ashworth headed a team from the National Economic Development Office which published a report yesterday highlighting the shortage of information technology skills in Britain and the lack of industrial strategy.

In the forward, the professor wrote: "Information technology is not just the basis on which new industries are being built and old industries transformed. It is fundamentally changing, for good or ill, the whole of our society."

The report calls on the Government to support the information technology industry. The study team reiterated its fears that the United Kingdom supply industry was weak. "It is a £4,000m output industry growing at 20 per cent a year, but its share of the aggregate output of the five leading national information technology industries has dropped from 9 per cent to 5 per cent since 1970," it said.

The report says that London needs 17,000 homes to be built each year for the next decade and a doubling in the level of renovation of existing property, which together would cost over £800m a year.

Capital Decay: An analysis of London's Housing. SHAC, 189A, Old Brompton Road, London SW5. £3.75.

fundamental to solving the many and various housing problems and issues so evident throughout Britain."

Public spending at twice the present level is needed every year for the next 10 years if London's housing crisis is to be tackled, a report published today by SHAC, the London Housing Aid Centre, states.

The report says that London needs 17,000 homes to be built each year for the next decade and a doubling in the level of renovation of existing property, which together would cost over £800m a year.

Capital Decay: An analysis of London's Housing. SHAC, 189A, Old Brompton Road, London SW5. £3.75.

Pay rises top rate of inflation

Most workers have had pay increases above the rate of inflation for the second successive year, according to recent findings of the Labour Research Department.

Three out of four received increases above the present rate of 5 per cent. Although settlements in the private sector remain well ahead of those in the public sector, only 4 per cent of public sector workers received rises below the 3 per cent limit set by the Government.

The number of agreements favouring the low paid has doubled since the last pay round. Holidays and hours worked have improved, with 10 per cent of manual workers reducing their working week by an hour and 5 per cent getting longer basic holidays.

Youth training entrants double

More than 100,000 school leavers are joining the Youth Training Scheme this year against 45,874 young people who entered last year, the Manpower Services Commission reported.

Mr Roger Dawe, chief executive, said: "We have been able to build on the first year and will continue to improve the quality of the scheme in the second year."

Call for ban on Gannet cull

The conservation group Sea Shepherd has demanded that Mr George Younger, Secretary of State for Scotland, order an immediate ban on the annual culling of about 1,000 young gannets on the remote northern island of Sula Sgeir.

Sea Shepherd has described the cull, for which the Secretary of State for Scotland grants special dispensation, as a "barbaric ancient ritual".

Butterfly lair carried to safety

Four thousand square yards of Heathland near Ipswich is being moved by naturalists today to save the rare silver-studded blue butterfly.

Sainsbury, which is to build a superstore on the site at Warren Heath, is paying £5,000 for six 20-ton Lorries to cart the dug-up heathland to sites by the Orel and at Aldeburgh.

Detective retires

Mr David Powis, Deputy assistant commissioner head of London detectives for more than seven years, retired at the weekend after 38 years in the police. He is to become controller of security (designate) of the National Westminster Bank.

Animals and experiments: 1

Government's Bill will lead to new guidelines on pain

Tougher penalties for breaking the law on live animal experiments are being considered for inclusion in a government Bill to reform controls on animal testing. Peter Evans examines the debate about government policy in the first of two articles.

The government is expected to try to help solve a riddle at the heart of all legislation on experiments on living animals: how can anyone know the extent of the pain an animal is suffering?

A new Bill reforming control of experiments on live animals is expected to empower the Home Secretary to issue guidelines on pain. Some common understanding is vital to the whole debate. For the government says that, if an animal suffers severe pain that is likely to endure, it shall at once be painlessly killed.

Under new controls no animal should be subjected to a level of pain greater than is appropriate to the procedure in question.

But what is the "appropriate" level? There is no means of measuring pain. The National Anti-Vivisection Society says that what may be estimated by one person to be severe pain may be dismissed by another as trivial.

As measurement of pain is not possible, reliance in framing and interpreting the guidelines would have to be based upon cumulative experience. A standard condition placing an upper limit on the degree or duration of pain which may be caused in experiments on live animals has been imposed in all licences issued under the 1876 Act since 1987.

The guidelines are expected to be among revised proposals by the Government after its White Paper last year. They are not likely to change its policy fundamentally but could further refine it.

Tougher penalties for breaking the law on experiments are being considered. At present fines of up to £100 can be imposed under the Cruelty to Animals Act.

There are also expected to be proposals for special safeguards for cats, dogs, horses, mules, asses and primates. The need to use them rather than other animals would have to be established before permission was granted.

The Government's revised proposals are expected to be issued in the New Year.

The Home Office acknowledges that the testing of cosmetics is "perhaps the most strongly criticized aspect of the present system".

Anti-vivisectionists argue that there is no need for the tests since products can contain ingredients whose safety has long been established through human experience.

Under the new legislation, the Home Secretary will refer all applications for authority to conduct experiments for the purpose of testing cosmetics to an Animal Procedures Committee for scrutiny.

The Government says in a recently-printed reply to critics that because cosmetics and toiletries come into contact with the skin "their formulations are bland and it is most unlikely that they will seriously harm the animals on which they are tested". If they do cause irritation or pain the animal is protected by the licence condition designed to ensure that no severe and enduring pain is suffered.

There were 18,037 experiments in 1983 to select, develop or study the use, hazards or safety of cosmetics and toiletries. The experiments included 9,399 using guinea pigs, 4,552 with rabbits, 2,640 with rats and 1,367 with mice.

According to a source in the industry, animals are most likely to be used for tests in the development of fluoride toothpaste, anti-dandruff shampoos, or sun-screen products.

Another target for critics is a government proposal to modify the existing requirement that an animal that has been anaesthetized must never be killed at the end of the experiment. The reuse of the animal should be permitted, the government says, provided that on the second occasion it is fully anaesthetized throughout and humanely destroyed.

To those who regard reuse of animals as a backward step, the Government says in its printed reply to critics: "The new legislation will not allow any animal to be preserved if it is likely to suffer effects or have suffered lasting harm, or to be reused without the Home Secretary's permission."

The Bill is also intended to remove the ban under the existing Act on the use of living animals for acquiring manual skills for micro-surgery.

A spokesman for the Association of the British Pharmaceutical Industry said: "If you want new medicines you have to have animal experiments. There were at present no valid alternatives to the use of animals for the assessment of the safety of new substances, but other methods could supplement the information obtained."

Tomorrow: Activists and targets

Armed raids defended by Sinn Fein

By a Staff Reporter

A leading member of Provisional Sinn Fein has defended his party's military wing carrying out armed raids in the republic to raise funds for its activities.

But Mr Danny Morrison, its publicity director, admitted that the Provisional IRA had the potential to hurt electorally the political wing of the movement.

In an interview published in the Dublin-based *Magill* magazine, Mr Morrison says: "The IRA has to do what the IRA has to do. For example, in the abduction of Don Tidy - which obviously arose because the IRA needed finances to wage the struggle in the North - the IRA has to find funds somewhere, and it's obvious that it's going to try to raise money in the 26 counties."

Mr Morrison, Provisional Sinn Fein assemblyman for Ulster-Mid, said that "out of desperation the IRA raised finances using the methods it did in the South."

The government in the republic and its security forces have frequently linked increasing armed robbery at banks and post offices, as well as kidnappings, with attempts by paramilitary organizations to raise funds. The abortive attempt to kidnap Mr Calen Weston last year was an operation carried out by men who shouted "Up the Provos" when they were jailed.

Last year's kidnap of Mr Tidy, a senior executive with Mr Weston's company, was an attempt by the Provisional IRA to raise £5m.

Meanwhile, Dr Garret FitzGerald, due in London this morning for talks with Mrs Thatcher, condemned as "despicable and disgraceful" participation by members of the New York City Police Department band-in a Provisional Sinn Fein organised parade commemorating the 10 hunger strikers.

His government got in touch with the American authorities in an attempt to stop the bandmen playing, and senior police officers talked to them before the parade in Bundoran, Co Donegal, on Saturday, informing them of the background and also that 11 members of the republic's police had been killed as a result of the Provisionals' campaign.

Protestants fear border campaign

From Richard Ford

Belfast

Protestants living in isolated communities on the 300-mile border with the Irish Republic fear terrorists are waging a campaign aimed at driving them from their farms and the area.

But although many unionist politicians believe that only, or supporting sons are singled out as targets, many of those killed have connections with security forces. This, Provisional IRA says, makes them legitimate targets because, as one unionist councillor said: "They are seen as part of the British war machine."

Such is the fear engendered by republican terrorism that farmers, bereaved families, and even a Presbyterian minister refused to be named in case it drew attention not only to themselves, but also their community.

The ripple-like effects of border killings spread further in a rural community than in urban areas, breeding siege mentality where Protestants are suspicious of the British Government's motives, angered that people in Britain do not care for their plight, and fearful that if the province were repatriated, unionists in the east would dump them.

Each killing or attempted murder drives the Roman Catholic and Protestant communities on the border further apart.

In areas where everyone knows whether land is owned by Protestants or Roman Catholics, unionists believe people with local knowledge are "fingering" targets as part of a policy to force a change of land ownership.

Mr Lea Maginnis, Official Unionist MP for Fermanagh and South Tyrone, said: "Surely it is no coincidence that men who are only sons, or the only son left at home running a farm, or a prominent businessman with a commitment to the community are being picked out."

The Times overseas selling prices: Australia \$20, Canada \$15, New Zealand \$15, South Africa \$15, USA \$15, West Germany \$15, Japan \$15, India \$15, Pakistan \$15, Sri Lanka \$15, Singapore \$15, Hong Kong \$15, Malaysia \$15, Brunei \$15, Philippines \$15, Thailand \$15, Indonesia \$15, Vietnam \$15, Laos \$15, Cambodia \$15, Myanmar \$15, Bangladesh \$15, Nepal \$15, Bhutan \$15, Sri Lanka \$15, Maldives \$15, Seychelles \$15, Mauritius \$15, Reunion \$15, French Polynesia \$15, New Caledonia \$15, Wallis and Futuna \$15, French Southern Territories \$15, Overseas \$15.

Bloomsbury Book Auctions

TWO IMPORTANT AUTUMN SALES

The sale of the first part of the outstanding collection of books illustrating the art of printing formed by the late W R JEUDEWINE will be held on Tuesday, 18 September at 3pm.

The reference library of the late A J B KIDDELL of books on pottery, porcelain and glass (many annotated) will be sold on Thursday, 18 October at 1pm.

Catalogues available from Bloomsbury Book Auctions, 3 & 4 Hardwick Street, London EC1R 4RY. Tel: 01-833 2636/7 or 01-636 1945

To be held on the new premises at Hardwick Street

Cash battle to aid blast victim's son

By a Staff Reporter

The parents of a woman killed in a bomb explosion at a public house have been unable to get any compensation or discretionary payment to help their dead daughter's young son.

Ruth Dixon was at the Droppin' Well in Ballykenny, Co Londonderry, celebrating her twenty-fourth birthday with friends when 7lb of explosives detonated. She and 16 others, 11 of them soldiers, were killed in the explosion 18 months ago.

Mr Lester Dixon, and his wife, Hazel, have legal guardianship of their grandson, Stephen, now aged seven. They receive £4.55 a week less in state benefits specifically for him than his unmarried mother collected when she was alive.

After representations from Mr William Ross, Official Unionist MP for Londonderry East, the Northern Ireland Legal Commission is to review the case. Mr Ross said: "In this particular case, the problem is that because the mother was unemployed and, of course, it is a single parent family, the child has no right to compensation."

"While I agree with the general theory that one must have an economic basis for compensation being made, there is a moral issue involved."

The boy's grandparents, while receiving child benefit and guardians' allowance of £14.10 a week, thought that they might be entitled to compensation through the

Criminal Injuries Compensation Northern Ireland Order, 1977.

Legal experts say that the order looks at the case in purely financial terms and if someone has been unemployed, receiving state benefit, there has been financial loss, and so no compensation.

Mr Dixon hoped he could get a discretionary payment to invest as a lump sum for his grandson when he was aged 18, but again the legislation relates only to when a husband has been killed and a widow is making a claim.

In 1969-70, the Northern Ireland Office paid out £131,876 in compensation for criminal injuries, and last year that figure had risen to £8.4m.

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NHS charges for patients and private care rebate advocated by 'think tank'

By Nicholas Timmins, Social Services Correspondent

A £50-a-year rebate from the Government for everyone taking out private health insurance, and the introduction of an average £50 charge for accommodation in NHS hospitals, plus charges for visits to family doctors, non-essential drugs, family planning and non-emergency ambulance transport were recommended yesterday by the Adam Smith Institute.

For those unable to pay, the Government should provide a medicard, or health credit card to all recipients of social security, the free-market think-tank argues. It says, however, that such exemptions should not go too wide, or they would defeat the object of the exercise.

The medicard could be used to pay for private medical treatment, provided limits were set on charges, as well as for NHS treatment on which charges were levied, the institute says. That would allow more consumer choice, would encourage the private sector and reduce the strain on the NHS.

At present, the institute

argues, many of the resources of the health service are spent on people who are quite able to pay their own way. Charging, especially for non-essential services would seem a reasonable way of asking the more affluent to take a greater part of the health care burden. A £5 a day charge for hospital accommodation, producing a £50 charge for an average 10-day stay, would mean putting the equivalent value on health care that people put on a TV licence.

Charges should be introduced for injuries from dangerous sports. "It seems unreasonable that those who are cautious should subsidize those who deliberately expose themselves to risk of injury," the institute says, while consideration could be given to compulsory insurance for such activities.

Charges to visit the family doctor would help deter the estimated 40 per cent of visits to GPs by people who are not ill, the institute argues.

Providing a £50 a year rebate to those who take out private

health insurance - about 25 per cent to 35 per cent of an average policy - would lead to a "quite sizeable exit" of people from National Health Service cover. "In our estimation, it would be realistic to predict that the rebate would recover its costs from the third year of its operation and would go on to take significant strain off the NHS thereafter", the institute says.

For the elderly, who are often uninsurable for health care or who would face extremely high premiums, the Government could cover the entire cost of insurance premiums, subject to a means test to ensure wealthier individuals were not covered.

The institute also suggests scrapping health authorities, privatization of hospital management, a bigger role for GPs in providing routine tests and X-rays, and moves to provide free telephones to the elderly to help keep them out of hospital.

Omega Health Policy, Adam Smith Institute, PO Box 316, London SW1P 3DJ; £5.80.

Sour apples could ruin home trade

By John Young, Agriculture Correspondent

English apple producers are concerned that their efforts to regain a larger share of the home market from continental importers may be undermined by a few growers hoping to make a quick profit by selling unripe fruit.

Coxes, for example, will not be properly ready for eating for another month. But Mrs Teresa Wickham, chairman of the Women's Farming Union, fears that sour, immature fruit finding its way into some shops may deter people from buying coxes when they are at their best.

Apart from a few early varieties such as Discovery, this time of year generally marks a lull between the ending of imports from the southern hemisphere and the start of fierce competition between English producers and the annual flood of Golden Delicious from France.

Airports record

A record 5.4 million passengers used the seven airports run by the British Airports Authority in July, a 7.4 per cent increase on the previous highest level in the same month last year. The airports are Heathrow, Gatwick, Stansted, Glasgow, Edinburgh, Prestwick and Aberdeen.

Legal aid warning in divorce cases

By Jenny Knight

Couples about to be divorced are given a warning today to beware of unexpected costs that come when they discover they must pay for the legal services that they may have thought were free.

A book on divorce costs and legal procedures, published by the Consumers Association, shows that many people who battle through the courts with the help of legal aid fail to realize that if they win a cash or property settlement the money spent on their legal aid must be repaid from it.

Edith Ridinger, the book's editor, gives a warning that costs of a typical divorce where issues of property, cash and access to children are fought, may range from £800 per party up to £3,000.

The book says that many people believe they will not have to pay anything if they are legally aided. They do not realize that if they win the money they are claiming, their financial circumstances will have changed and the legal aid will have to be paid for. The Consumers Association estimates that legal costs range from £30 an hour for a solicitor in a country practice, to £100 an hour in a top City practice.

Many of the one-in-four couples seeking divorce in Britain today view obtaining

the divorce decree itself as the main difficulty. But, with the introduction of easier divorce proceedings in recent years that is not the case, the book says. It is money matters that are one of the biggest hurdles in divorce.

It urges divorcing couples to be realistic and behave rationally when they sort out divorce matters involving finance, housing and children. The book also gives a warning that couples must accept that their standard of living will usually drop, often quite drastically, after a divorce, especially if children are involved and only one party is working.

A further warning is given against pre-divorce spending sprees. The book says that it is not uncommon for divorcing people to spend money redecorating homes or buying new equipment. Spending on phone bills, cigarettes, alcohol and clothes is also likely to increase.

Edith Ridinger said yesterday that solicitors should make it absolutely clear that people may eventually be faced with a considerable legal aid contribution, if they contest every issue. Many people still believed the service would be entirely free.

Divorce: Legal Procedures and Financial Facts Consumers Association (£4.95).



Mrs Norah Harvey, daughter-in-law of Private Harvey (left) laying a wreath at the service. PC McCrery (right) shows the soldier's VC and four other medals yesterday (photographs: John Voos).

One man's tribute to forgotten VC hero

By Kenneth Gosling

Eighteen months ago Police Constable Nigel McCrery, of Nottingham sold a collection of medals worth £8,000 and paid £9,500 for a Victoria Cross. "It was the best move I ever made in my life", he says.

It was a decision that led yesterday to a moving ceremony in a churchyard in Surrey where the holder of that VC, Private, later Corporal, Jack Harvey was buried in 1940, aged 49.

Private Harvey won the highest military decoration for bravery in 1918 and it was after buying the VC that PC McCrery determined to find out more about him. In the process he rounded up 15 relatives who were present at Redstone Cemetery, Redhill, yesterday, along with civic and military dignitaries as the Last Post was sounded by a trumpeter of the

Queen's Regiment over Private Harvey's refurbished grave complete with its new headstone.

It was 66 years ago to the day that Jack Harvey performed the act of gallantry that won him the VC. A member of the 1/22nd London Regiment (the Queen's), he took a machine-gun post single-handed.

Then he ran along a trench for 200 yards and rushed an enemy dugout, compelling 37 Germans to surrender. "By these two acts of great gallantry", the citation says, "he saved the company heavy casualties and enabled the whole of the attacking line to advance".

PC McCrery was shocked to find Jack Harvey's grave unmarked and unkempt; it was the regiment that cleaned it up

and provided a headstone and arranged yesterday's service of commemoration.

PC McCrery is keeping the VC in a bank "for the foreseeable future". It had spent 20 years in Canada before coming on the market and was reputed to have been sold by Private Harvey's widow for £60 after she remarried.

He is hoping to get an artist friend to do a painting of Harvey performing his act of valour which he plans to present to the regiment. It will show him wearing all his medals, including the VC which PC McCrery regards as equal in philatelic terms to securing a rare Penny Black.

It is all part of PC McCrery's personal tribute to the magnificent courage and dogged determination of a brave soldier.

Forty years after the end of the Second World War, Bognor Regis honoured its war dead yesterday. When two tablets containing the names of 255 Servicemen and women who lost their lives fighting between 1939-45 were unveiled at the resort.

Lifeboat men honoured

More than 100 lifeboatmen - and one woman - received the freedom of the borough of Great Yarmouth yesterday. The past and present crews of the RNLI stationed at Gorleston, and of the privately run volunteer boat at Caister, assembled for the ceremony. The woman was Kim Edwards, aged 25, and the oldest lifeboatman present was Mr Charles Knights, aged 95.

Father is questioned about dead baby

By a Staff Reporter

Police were yesterday questioning Mr Andrew Neil, the father of Tyra Neil who died on Saturday aged 21 months, while Mrs Janet Boateng, chairman of Lambeth social services committee, met care chiefs to set up an inquiry into the death.

The baby had been thrust into the arms of a nurse at Guy's Hospital three days earlier by an aunt. The child was covered in bite marks and bruises and was operated on for head injuries. A post mortem examination will be held this afternoon.

Police said that they wanted to talk to her father, and late on Saturday night Mr Neil, aged 20, an unemployed electrician from Bonham Road, Brixton, went into Brixton police station with his solicitor. He was interviewed yesterday by Det Chief Supt Colin Evans.

The baby had been made a subject of a council care order after her brother, Tyrone, was blinded when aged four months old. Tyrone, now aged three, is cared for by foster parents.

Mrs Boateng said yesterday: "I am calling for full inquiries, for both an internal one and then an independent one."

"I shall be asking for a full explanation of the circumstances surrounding the death of Tyra. We have some good child care policies in Lambeth and I think it is too early to talk of making changes. Most likely something went wrong in this case, but it is too early to comment."

Mrs Boateng said that the council's internal inquiry will begin today. She expects the results in two weeks and then plans to set up an independent inquiry led by child care experts who are not connected with Lambeth council.

The police have already questioned and released Claudette Henry, aged 20, the dead girl's mother, who lives in Brixton.

RETIREMENT PENSION WIDOW'S BENEFIT CHILD'S SPECIAL ALLOWANCE CHILD BENEFIT

How to get your benefit during DHSS industrial action

We are sorry that industrial action at our Newcastle computer centres means that some changes are still necessary in the way some benefits are paid:

If you get your pension book from a local DHSS office because your retirement pension is combined with supplementary pension, you can ignore this information. Otherwise, please check below to see whether you are affected, then follow the advice given.

RETIREMENT PENSION, WIDOW'S BENEFIT, CHILD'S SPECIAL ALLOWANCE OR CHILD BENEFIT

If you have a current order book continue to cash it at the post office in the usual way until it runs out.

When your order book runs out you can still be paid on it at the post office. But the post office can only make one emergency payment at a time, so go there every week, or every 4th week if you are paid 4-weekly. Take your old order book with you, and your second book if you have one. If you can't go there yourself someone else can collect your money for you, but they must take evidence of their own identity with them.

If you are temporarily away from home you can get up to two emergency payments on your old book at

another post office. Check the notes on the inside back cover of your order book.

If you do not collect your payments every week, the missed payments will be made to you when normal service is resumed. If you cannot wait until then, contact your local DHSS office.

However, you cannot be paid on your old order book if:

- your book was for widow's allowance (contact your local DHSS office for advice), or
- you have applied to change to payment by credit transfer (see below).

RETIREMENT PENSION OR WIDOW'S BENEFIT ONLY

If you are already paid by credit transfer, payments will normally continue to be made to your account at the same rate as your last payment. If no payment is made, contact your local DHSS office.

If you have applied for payment by credit transfer but no payment has yet been made into your account, contact your local DHSS office. Let them have your old order book if you still have it. Payable orders cannot be issued by the Newcastle computer centre during the industrial action. If you are normally paid 4-weekly or quarterly by payable order, write to, phone or call at your local DHSS office (or if you live outside the UK write to DHSS Overseas Branch, Newcastle upon Tyne, NE98 1YX). Let them

have your full name and address and the whole tear-off portion of your last payable order, if you still have it. Otherwise, give your pension number, the type of pension, the weekly amount and the normal payment interval. You only need to do this once.

CHILD BENEFIT ONLY

If you are already paid by credit transfer, or if we have written to say you will be paid in this way when your order book runs out, your payments should not be affected. But there may be slight delays in crediting your account. If a payment has not been made by the due date and you cannot wait a few days, contact your local DHSS office for advice. Let them have your old order book if you still have it.

New claims

If you have claimed child benefit for the first time, or have claimed for another child, there may be some delay before we can pay you. This applies whether you have asked for payment by order book or credit transfer. If you cannot wait, contact your local DHSS office.

If you don't have your order book or there is a change in your circumstances, please get in touch with your local DHSS office. Please do not write to DHSS Newcastle (unless you live abroad) until further notice.

Department of Health and Social Security



Highland posies: The Queen and Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother, watched by the Prince of Wales, accepting bunches of heather on Saturday at the Braemar Games

Post office accused over 2nd class mail

Nearly one in five postcards sent by second class mail failed to arrive within three working days, according to a Mail Users' Association survey published yesterday.

With the second class stamp price rising by 1p to 13p today, the group claimed that the survey showed a "substantial and continuous shortfall in second class quality of service".

A Post Office spokesman yesterday described the survey as "statistically invalid".

The Mail Users' Association logged posting and arrival times of 4,376 cards returned by companies and organizations. Only 80.6 per cent arrived by the third working day after posting.

The post office spokesman said its own figures showed 93.3 per cent of deliveries arriving within three working days. The Association acknow-

ledged that its survey between January and April, was distorted by rail disruption during the TUC day of action in March.

Even after the strike week was removed from the sample, the association claimed only 86.7 per cent of cards arrived within three days. Mr Michael Corby, its executive director, said the survey showed "a substantial and continuous shortfall in the second class quality of service" and suggested "major structural weaknesses".

The association recommended a big reappraisal on post mechanization, restoration of the inspection system dismantled in the 1970s, and more responsibility for regions and the head post offices.

Price rise, Times Information Service, Back page

Hammer blows killed major's family

The wife of Major Lance Ruck-Keene, a military intelligence adviser, and her two sons, who were found dead in a car on Friday, were killed by hammer blows to the head.

Major Ruck-Keene, aged 37, who was with his family, died from carbon monoxide poisoning, post-mortem examinations yesterday showed.

The bodies were discovered in a car at the family home in Green Lane, Shepperton, Surrey. Major Ruck-Keene, who worked at Whitehall, is believed to have been a military adviser to MI6, the intelligence service.

Police are treating the deaths as domestic murders and a suicide. A date for the inquests is to be set.

TUC/BRIGHTON • Minister's pit call

Walker challenges unions to refuse support for Scargill and strikers

By Anthony Bevis, Political Correspondent

Mr Peter Walker, Secretary of State for Energy, yesterday challenged the TUC to refuse support for Mr Arthur Scargill and the striking miners.

He told a Young Conservative summer school in Manchester: "The coal board loses millions of pounds and coalface after coalface is destroyed by neglect."

"The country suffers from violence, loss of production, and loss of markets. The simple fact is that there would have been no trouble for the TUC, the NUM, the coal board or the country if the NUM had complied with its normal procedure and held a ballot before a strike took place."

"The rejection of that procedure has brought division and misery. The TUC this week has a duty to be the true voice of its members and not an expression of a minority political viewpoint."

Murray predicts unity

This week's Congress would be a united one, Mr Len Murray, the TUC general secretary said yesterday.

"This will be a Congress of common purpose and a shared determination to resist assaults upon the livelihood and living standards of our members and to chart the way forward to the industrial and economic regeneration that Britain so urgently needs," Mr Murray said at a press conference.

Mr Murray said that by endorsing the general council's statement today the TUC would commit itself to full support for the miners' objectives - to protect their jobs and communities and to safeguard the nation's energy resources.

The Government's "obsessive attacks" on trade union rights would be equally strongly attacked by Congress, Mr Murray added.

it will be damaging to the prospects of full employment and to the whole future of the coal industry."

The Minister's speech came after a scathing personal attack on Mr Scargill.

He said in an article in *The Sunday Times* that the NUM leader had "lied" in his efforts to bolster support for the strike, that he had a political preference for conflict rather than cooperation, that he had been leading the "mob" when picket line violence had peaked at Orgreave, and that he had "plotted" to drive the miners of a ballot.

Mr Walker's comments were all the more remarkable in the light of the Prime Minister's view that commenting on the current disputes was "like treading in eggshells".

Mr Walker compared Mr Scargill's attitude to ballots to that of the Polish socialist state and said: "The TUC and the Labour Party have to decide whether they are going to appear as Mr Scargill's lackeys."

The Sunday Times print run was delayed after union leaders, in Brighton, objected to the article, and to another by Mr Frank Chapple.

A Whitehall source said yesterday that a majority of a 10-strong panel of stipendiary magistrates has to be specifically appointed, late last month, to deal with the backlog of picketing cases in Rotherham and Chesterfield.

The political battle
General council's ruling group to lose seats to left

By David Felton, Labour Correspondent

The centre-right group which controls the TUC general council is likely to see its influence diminish this week with the left picking up extra seats on the labour movement's governing body.

Election results for 11 of the 50 seats on the council will be announced in Brighton tomorrow and although it is possible that the left will lose one of the six seats it holds, it will make inroads in other areas.

The main changes, ironically, will flow from the principle of automatic representation for unions with more than 100,000 members, which this year will number 33 seats and to which the left has been strongly opposed.

The right-wing Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers, which last year affiliated more than a million members to the TUC, giving it four seats on the general council, will this year have only three because its membership has fallen.

Mr Ray Alderson, a communist, will replace Mr Alastair Graham, the vociferous right-wing general secretary of the Civil and Public Services Association, because of a decision by the union's new left-wing executive earlier this year to withdraw its support for Mr Graham.

The left will also be able to call on Mr Raymond Backton, general secretary of Aslef, the train drivers' union who this year has been forced to adopt a less partisan role because of his position as TUC chairman. His replacement in the chair, Mr

Jack Eccles, Lancashire regional secretary of the General Municipal Workers' Union, should mean a further reduction of one in the right's voting strength.

On some issues the left may muster 24 votes compared with right's 26, although much will depend on the attitude of the four members representing Nalgo, the moderate town hall union.

Some criticism by the union's conference earlier this year of the general council members' voting record may persuade them to side with the left, particularly on issues such as opposing the employment legislation.

Another unknown quantity will be the voting pattern of Mr Norman Willis, who will take over from Mr Len Murray as TUC general secretary at the end of the week.

In the 11-seat section for unions with fewer than 100,000 members the right could gain a seat through Mr William McCall, leader of the professional civil servants' IPCS, who is said to be making strong showings in the lobbying for votes. The left-winger most vulnerable is thought to be Mr Alan Sapper, general secretary of the cine technicians' union.

The new general council will take over at the end of Congress on Friday and its political complexion will be of great significance as it grapples with several controversial issues facing the TUC, most notably the six-month miners' strike.

Pit debate today

By Barrie Clement

The most important motions will go before the TUC Congress today and tomorrow. This afternoon delegates will debate the miners' strike and the Government's ban on trade unions at the Government Communications Headquarters at Cheltenham.

Tomorrow, trade union legislation is on the agenda together with labour market policy, social insurance and industrial welfare.

On Wednesday there will be debates on education, economic policy, where unemployment will be the dominant issue, and the movement's campaign against privatization.

Motions on equal rights and international matters will be debated on Thursday. Friday, the final day, will be dominated by the election of a successor to Mr Len Murray.

Leading article, page 11



At the front: Mr Arthur Scargill takes a stroll at Brighton yesterday. (Photograph: Peter Trevnor).

Fresh ballot ruled out at Tilbury

By Barrie Clement

Dock workers' leaders yesterday refused to hold another strike vote at the key port of Tilbury and promised that there would be a national picketing campaign starting today at the big docks still operating.

Mr John Connolly, national docks officer of the Transport and General Workers' Union, said that there was no need for port workers to vote on the strike because it had been endorsed constitutionally and was in support of nationally agreed policy.

Mr Connolly said that there would be a drive to persuade working dockers at 48 of Britain's 72 registered ports to come out, together with an appeal for those outside the National Dock Labour scheme to join the action.

The response to the strike call was not satisfactory, Mr Connolly said, but it was only the smaller units within the scheme that were holding out, with 9,500 out of its 13,500 registered workers idle.

Yesterday's decisions will add to the bitterness at strike-bound Tilbury where there is a widespread belief that a vote on the stoppage last Thursday went against the action.

Mr Connolly said that the campaign to "picket out" recalcitrant members would concentrate on docks handling goods diverted from ports stopped by the action.

Felixstowe, Dover and Sheerness would be among the targets, but there was no intention to disrupt passenger ferries, Mr Connolly said.

Mr Connolly has requested a meeting with the National Dock Labour Board about the use of non-registered labour to land fish at Grimsby.

Grain trade hope

Fears that a long strike will seriously hinder grain exports and cause a shortage of storage capacity are being largely discounted (John Young writes).

Although much of the grain trade uses ports such as Liverpool, Southampton, Hull and Tilbury, which are strike-bound, the pattern has been steadily changing. An increasing proportion now goes to smaller ports, particularly in East Anglia.

The miners' strike
Police paying a high price

By Peter Evans, Home Affairs Correspondent

As the extra cost of policing the miners' dispute reaches £120m in Britain the strain is beginning to tell.

Already Greater Manchester has slapped a two months' ban on recruiting, which could stay for the rest of the financial year if the dispute goes into next month, according to Mrs Gabrielle Cox, chairman of the police committee.

The Chief Constable of South Yorkshire, Sir Patrick Hamill, said last week that normal service to the community would be badly affected unless his budget was increased. The extra cost of the National Union of Mineworkers' action up to July 20 was £1.8m.

Faced with a shortage of manpower, Sir Patrick Hamill, Chief Constable of Thames Valley Police is pulling men out of specialist squads to provide more cover on the beat. He is expected to ask his police authority next month for about £500,000 to stave off further cutbacks. The reason is extra commitments such as the miners' dispute and Greenham Common protests.

Mr Edwin Shore, who chairs the police and fire committee of the Association of Metropolitan Authorities, and is chairman of the West Midlands Police Authority, says that the detection rate there has fallen from 35 per cent to about 29 per cent. The absence of officers who have been on duty in neighbouring counties has clearly affected policing, he says.

The fight against organized crime in six counties is expected to be affected by the withdrawal of Nottinghamshire and South

Mr Leon Brittan, the Home Secretary, is expected to announce further financial measures to help local authorities.

He has twice before intervened. He told Parliament on May 11 that in recognition of the substantial burden on some police authorities he would make a payment of 40 per cent of gross approved additional spending above the product of a penny rate.

On June 28 he said that where an authority is eligible for the payment its total share of the approved additional spending incurred from the beginning of the dispute up to June 30 would be limited to the product of a penny rate.

Yorkshire from the No 3 regional crime squad because of the cost of the miners' dispute and government economies.

And *Police Review* reports that many rural police stations in North Wales are unmanned because officers have been drafted to the picket lines.

The Association of Metropolitan Authorities gives £17,743,000 as the additional cost to the end of last July for the forces of Greater Manchester, West Midlands, Merseyside, Northumbria, South Yorkshire and West Yorkshire. Most will have to come from local authorities and the police grant from the Home Office, though the Government has announced some help, the association says.

The extra cost of the dispute in the case of 35 forces in the other counties of England and

Wales to the end of July was £76m. But by this last weekend the figure was estimated to have risen to £95m, according to figures compiled for the Association of County Councils.

They show that the main component of the extra cost is overtime: 30 per cent comes from overtime worked by forces policing picketing in their own areas.

10 per cent is the extra cost of providing normal cover in areas where there is an NUM dispute while other officers are specially deployed to it.

40 per cent is overtime of officers sent on mutual aid.

Five per cent is covers the overtime needs in the force providing the aid: fewer police have to do more.

The Police Federation confirms that a police constable on duty at a picket line could get £400 or £500 a week in overtime and basic payments. The Police Federation says that disputes are increasing between officers and their police authorities over overtime payments. One of the reasons is a fear by the police authority from which the officer comes that the receiving authority will not reimburse the amount claimed.

There is a missing figure in the total, the cost involving the Metropolitan Police. Since March 14, officers have been sent to nine authority areas. The biggest recipient was Nottinghamshire.

The extra cost of policing the miners' dispute for the five Scottish forces involved was £2.4m to the end of July.

Lost wages average £4,543, NCB claims

As the miners' strike enters its 26th week the National Coal Board claimed yesterday that the dispute overall has cost miners an average of £4,543 in lost wages (Glenn Allan writes).

"With average wages of £165 a week, the 25 weeks' stoppage has cost each miner £4,125", a coal board spokesman said.

"But it must be remembered that the strike was preceded by a 19-week, so the overall loss of earnings for the average worker now amounts to £4,543".

The cost to the board in terms of lost sales has been calculated at about £500m, but there was also an incalculable extra cost in terms of lost confidence by customers, which could affect future sales, and which could be evaded only when the industry was back in operation.

Last night, Mr Michael McGahay, a National Union of Mineworkers vice-president, refused to comment on the board's estimates.

Ten stipendiary magistrates are to be moved into Yorkshire

and Derbyshire coalfields to deal with a backlog of cases arising from the dispute.

Damage estimated at more than £250,000 was caused when a bulldozer was driven into the wages building at Thurncroft colliery, near Rotherham, early yesterday.

Albert Hirst and Son, makers of world-famous black puddings, has been forced to close because of the strike. The firm, based in Barnsley, has gone into liquidation.

Letters, page 11



Comrades' grief: Two Sydney 'bikers' mourn over the body of a fellow member

Seven die in gang battle

Sydney (Reuter) - Seven people including a girl aged 14, were shot dead and 20 wounded yesterday in a gang war between two motor cycle gangs in a car park outside a suburban Sydney hotel.

Members of the gangs, the Banditos and the Comancheros, opened fire with pump-action shotguns and fought for nearly an hour with machetes, screwdrivers and baseball bats.

They called a brief truce to allow casualties to be taken to hospital but carried on fighting when the car park was cleared. Police said fighting flared again in casualty

wards between gang members who had accompanied wounded companions to hospital.

When police finally restored order the toll was seven dead, including the girl caught in the crossfire as she was selling charity raffle tickets. Four of the injured were in serious condition.

Terrified lunchtime drinkers at the Viking Tavern, in the south-western suburb of Milperra, dived for cover behind the bar and under the tables when the battle began. Several hundred people had gathered around the hotel.

Sri Lankan forces massacre civilians

From Donovan Moldrich, Colombo

Security forces at Point Pedro, the northernmost town in Sri Lanka, went on a rampage on Saturday night, killing many civilians and setting fire to a number of shops and a leading college. They were reacting to the killing of four policemen that afternoon, when a lorry in which they were travelling was blown up by a landmine at Tikikam, two miles from Point Pedro.

Mr Appapillai Amirthalingam, secretary-general of the Tamil United Liberation Front, told President Jayewardene at the all-party talks yesterday that he believed 18 civilians had been killed at Point Pedro.

Mr Kumar Ponnambalam, secretary-general of the All Ceylon Tamil Congress, who did not attend the talks, said that he had heard that five civilian bystanders were shot at the scene of the explosion and that 19 were killed later.

The Minister of National Security, Mr Lalith Athulath-

mudali, said that, according to government information, between six and 10 civilians had been killed and some shops had been burnt. He had not heard reports that Hartley College had been set on fire and that its science laboratory and library had suffered damage.

He said the Government had asked the Inspector General of Police, Mr Rudra Rajasingham, to fly to the north to investigate.

He was certain reports of the armed services going on a rampage were exaggerated but, if warranted, disciplinary action would be taken, as had happened at Mannar a fortnight ago.

● DEADLINE SET: After unprecedented weekend meetings of the all-party conference, President Jayewardene announced yesterday that the Government had taken into account the representations of all the delegations.

Storm toll tops 150 in Seoul and Philippines

Seoul (Reuter) - More than 100 people were feared dead yesterday as South Korea struggled to recover from three days of torrential rain, floods and landslides.

Thousands of soldiers, police and villagers battled through mud, water and sludge in rescue and repair operations. The known death toll in flood-stricken northern areas has risen to 65, and 42 other people are feared dead and at least 49 injured.

The Han river, which flows through Seoul, threatened to burst its banks. More than 50,000 people living near the river have been evacuated.

Low-lying areas of Seoul are under water after more than 12 inches of rain since Friday night. Most of the dead were carried away by floods or

buried by landslides as they slept.

● MANILA: Typhoon Uke, the worst in 14 years, hit the central Philippines yesterday, with 137mph winds and torrential rain leaving at least 50 people dead, a dozen missing and thousands homeless (Keith Dalton writes).

Government television said 11 vessels, including passenger ferries, sank in stormy seas off the central island of Cebu. Ten fishermen are missing and six other vessels were badly damaged or beached.

The typhoon was the strongest since October 1970 when Typhoon Joan battered the country with 170mph winds and left 575 dead.

The death toll is expected to rise sharply after communications are restored.

Zermatt first

Zermatt (AP) - A Frenchman, Pierre Gexvaux, made the first-ever parachute jump from the 14,690-ft. Matterhorn. A light wind enabled him to clear the Swiss mountains

Igor's job

Moscow (Reuter) - Mr Igor Andropov, 43, the diplomat son of former President Andropov, has been appointed Ambassador to Greece, it was officially announced.

The Canadian election

Left-wing party looks to the 'little guy'

From John Best, Ottawa

Canada's left-wing New Democratic Party will count it a good day's work if it comes out of the federal election tomorrow with the 32 Commons seats it won in 1980.

It needs to be badly mangled in elections in which one of the two main parties - Liberals and Conservatives - scores a landslide victory. When the Liberals steam-rolled to victory 10 years ago, for example, the NDP was reduced to 16 seats from 31.

If opinion polls can be trusted, the Conservatives are poised for a big win, but this time the NDP may escape the juggernaut.

The latest voter survey, published at the weekend, gives the Tories a nearly two-to-one margin over the ruling Liberals, who have held office continuously since 1963, except for a one-year interlude - spanning 1979-80.

Fifty per cent of decided voters were for the Tories, 27 per cent for the Liberals. The New Democrats were only six points behind the Liberals, prompting their leader, Mr Ed Broadbent, a former



Mr Broadbent: Aiming for record number of seats

university professor, to say they were "nearly within striking distance" of bettering their best ever tally of 32 seats, in a 282-seat House of Commons.

At the outset of the campaign two months ago the NDP was hovering at around 11 per cent, and it looked as though the party was heading for a serious setback, but it shrewdly took over some left-of-centre ground from the Liberals in the early stages, and improved its position.

Unlike European democratic socialist parties, the NDP is not

strong on sweeping nationalization programmes, although it has called periodically for the nationalization of transcontinental railways.

During the campaign the New Democrats have championed a variety of popular causes, ranging from women's rights to a nuclear-weapons freeze to reducing unemployment with a \$C1.5bn scheme to create 100,000 jobs for young Canadians.

Its campaign advertising constantly plays on the theme that the NDP is on the side of the "little guy", including the 1.5 million who cannot find work, while the Tories and Liberals stand for the tycoons of Toronto's Bay Street financial district.

On defence, the party advocates withdrawal from Nato and the North American Aerospace Defence Command.

The NDP is nothing if not tenacious, but it suffers from the fact that it has never really been a national party, whether under its present name or that of its ideological forbear, the Cooperative Commonwealth Federation, which was founded in the Depression and became the NDP 30 years later.

Sikhs
India
orderinSurprise
Cabinet

Sikhs excommunicate Indian President for ordering temple assault

From Kalkip Nayar, Delhi

The World Sikh Convention at Amritsar has excommunicated Mr Zail Singh, President of India and Mr Buta Singh, the Sports Minister, both Sikhs. It has also endorsed the Sikh high priests' ultimatum that if the Army was not withdrawn from the Golden Temple by September 30, they would lead a "march of believers to liberate" it.

Despite tight security, some 30 foreigners reached the convention, which was attended by 20,000 Sikhs. It was peaceful except for the stir at times created by the slogans of "Khalistan" or "Jo bole so mihal, sai sri Akal" (an invocation to God).

Opposite the site of the convention a Khalistan (the separate state sought by the Sikhs) flag was hoisted. The authorities took some time to remove it, because a large crowd gathered.

The line taken by the convention suggests there is little common ground between the Akalis (the Sikh party), who organized the meeting and Delhi. On the eve of the convention the Home Minister, Mr Narasimha Rao, said in a statement that the Government would be prepared to resume talks with the Akalis provided they denounced secession and agreed that the Sikh temples would not be used for political purposes, storing arms or giving shelter to wanted people.

References to Jarnail Singh Bhindranwale, killed when the Army took the Golden Temple, were few. One priest contended that Bhindranwale's body was neither identified by the Army nor by officials.

According to Sikh tradition, Mr Zail Singh and Mr Buta Singh can offer to do penance at Akal Takht, the highest Sikh seat, at Amritsar. The resolution against Mr Zail Singh criticized him for visiting the Golden Temple under an umbrella, which was in "gross violation" of Sikh traditions.

But the main attack on him was that in his capacity as supreme commander of the Indian armed forces he had committed "religious offence" against the Sikhs by ordering troops into the Golden Temple complex in June.

The convention paid homage to Sikh men, women and children "who laid down their lives" during the military operation in the Golden Temple and other shrines.

It was alleged that the "communal-minded central Government" used the excuse of an operation against "some terrorists" to blow up buildings within the temple complex, in addition to burning 2,500 historic hand-written volumes of the Sikh holy book.

Tension a legacy of centuries of antagonism

Hopes and doubts over Chun visit

When President Chun Doo Hwan of South Korea arrives in Tokyo on Thursday he will be the first leader of an independent Korea to set foot in Japan on an official visit in almost 40 years. David Watts, Tokyo Correspondent, examines the reasons for the long standing state of tension between the two nations in the first of two articles.

President Chun Doo Hwan may well be the first friendly visitor from Korea of such high rank since Koreans helped to modernize Japan through the import of Chinese culture in the sixth century.



AN UNEASY RELATIONSHIP Part 1

Certainly, the fact that 20 years have passed since diplomatic relations were established between the Seoul Government and its former colonial masters without such a visit is a graphic illustration of the historical, racial and political strains that still linger. The history of this tension can be traced back to the sixth century, when the tribes of what eventually became Japan

absorbed much from the Korean peninsula through Korean artisans and scholars. Antagonisms hardened in 1910, when industrialized Japan annexed Korea, forcing Koreans to learn Japanese and importing thousands of them as slave labour.

They were compelled to take Japanese names, yet denied citizenship and access to most employment other than menial work. "They were not quite as bad as Hitler", according to one Korean, "but they came fairly close".

Since independence, relations have been further strained by Japan's enormous economic influence and Korea's transformation into something approaching an economic colony of Japan in the eyes of many South Koreans.

Efforts to ease the tensions began in earnest in January last year when Mr Yasuhiro Nakasone, the Japanese Prime Minister, became the first Japanese leader to visit Seoul. But they still have a long way to go.

The Japanese have always thought of themselves as a unique people, and this sometimes expresses itself in a feeling of superiority, particularly with regard to other Asians. Many Japanese feel a sense of cultural and economic superiority over the Koreans and, given Japanese treatment of Korea in the past, this has caused and still causes deep and bitter resentment among Koreans.



Trailblazers: President Chun (left) and Mr Nakasone when the latter visited Seoul last year.

The national characteristics of Koreans and Japanese are in some ways diametrically opposed. Japanese tend to be reserved and to express themselves in circumspect fashion. The Koreans tend to be blunt and direct, unpolished in Japanese eyes.

President Chun's predecessors since 1945 were unable to visit Japan in their official capacities, either because they reviled the Japanese or because

domestic political considerations would not allow it. Even today, after almost 20 years of diplomatic relations and extensive trading and business ties, the Governments of both Japan and Korea are nervous at the prospect. Mr Shintaro Abe, the Japanese Foreign Minister, admits to feeling tension, and declares there is no guarantee that the visit will be a success. Success depends very much on how public opinion in South

Korea views the visit. Koreans want the Japanese to recant sincerely for what happened during the Second World War and to show they no longer regard Korea as merely a vassal state.

Both the South Korean leader and Mr Nakasone are taking a considerable risk with their domestic constituencies.

In Japan the right, particularly at a time when the country's international self-confidence has reached new heights, believes that the Japanese have nothing to apologize for and it resents any attempt to involve Emperor Hirohito in matters political.

But the Tokyo Government feels that the South Koreans must now be given every support to prevent North Korea from starting a war. It is widely recognized that the next four years will be crucial in this respect, since the North's military superiority will probably decline thereafter.

The benefits for Mr Nakasone could be further enhancement of his image as a bold, outward-looking statesman, but the left could attack him for supporting a repressive semi-dictator and taking Japan into a de facto military alliance with Korea.

For President Chun, lack of humility on the part of the Japanese would bring criticism that he had merely kowtowed to the Japanese, lost national pride and gained little or nothing in return.

Tomorrow: Question of honour

Surprise in Vienna Cabinet reshuffle

From Richard Bassett, Vienna

In a move to tighten the grip of Chancellor Fred Sinowatz on his Cabinet, Austria's most drastic reshuffle for a decade is to be announced officially today.

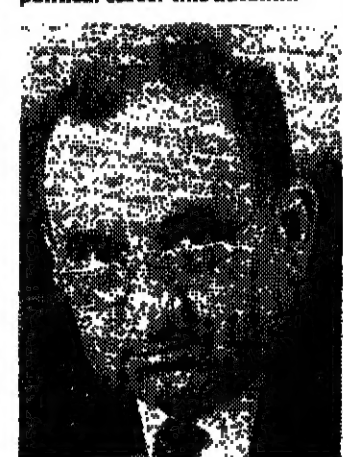
Both the foreign and finance ministries will get new heads in the reshuffle which, although it was expected, surprised many Austrians by its suddenness and scale.

Dr Herbert Salcher, the outgoing Finance Minister, had for some months intimated his desire to resign because of serious differences with Dr Sinowatz over proposals for reforming the tax system. Dr Salcher's successor, Dr Franz Vranitzky, at present director of Austria's Länderbank, is considered to hold financial views more in line with the Chancellor's.

A more surprising change, indicative of the somewhat unpredictable hierarchy of Austrian politics, is the appointment of the new Foreign Minister, Dr Leopold Graf, who is currently Mayor of Vienna. He succeeds the highly respected Dr Erwin Lang, who although considered to be an intellectual heavyweight is believed to have been offered his

successor's mayoral post. Dr Lang's departure from the Cabinet has been seen as the final nail in the coffin of Austria's *Welpolitik*.

Another appointment suggesting that some changes were conceived in a hurry is that of Frau Gertrude Frölich-Sandner as Minister of Family Affairs. She had repeatedly announced during the summer that illness would force her to give up her political career this autumn.



Dr Sinowatz: Tightening grip on Cabinet.

Hijackers returned to India

Delhi (AP) - Seven youths who hijacked an Indian Airlines flight to Dubai more than a week ago are being returned to India after the United States rejected their appeal for political asylum, the United News of India news agency said yesterday.

The hijacking, the second by Sikh extremists in less than two months, ended when the youths freed the last 74 hostages and surrendered.

The Boeing 737 was hijacked about 39 hours earlier on a flight between Delhi and Srinagar, capital of Kashmir.

It was diverted first to Lahore, Pakistan and then to Karachi, before flying on to the Middle East, where it made an emergency landing at Dubai with its fuel nearly exhausted.

The hijackers, who shouted slogans condemning the Indian Prime Minister, Mrs Indira Gandhi, and calling for a separate state for India's 13 million Sikhs, said they wanted to go to the United States.

However, United States officials, citing American adherence to the Hague Convention against air piracy, said they would be arrested if they reached United States territory.

Spain gloomy over EEC entry

From Richard Wigg, Madrid

Spain today is going into what is supposed to be the final round of its negotiations in Brussels for entry to the EEC. Its mood is pessimistic, with France once again seen as the stumbling-block.

Portugal, too, has just learnt from President Mitterrand that it will have to accept delays because of problems raised by Spain's entry. The President stopped over twice in Lisbon on his way to see King Hassan of Morocco.

Spain and Portugal were told by leaders of the Ten at the Fontainebleau summit last June, that their entry was envisaged for January, 1986. Negotiations were to be completed by the end of this month.

Señor Fernando Morán, Spain's Foreign Minister, admitted yesterday before leaving for the ministerial-level negotiations with the Ten that the

positions on both sides were now "pretty far apart." He said he would seek a prior meeting with M Claude Chysson, his French colleague, for an explanation of remarks by M Michel Rocard, the Agriculture Minister, on French television at the weekend.

The remarks were taken by Madrid to suggest that France may try to delay Spain's entry until the Community has resolved the problem of its already huge wine surplus.

The Spaniards are alarmed because word from Lisbon is that M Mitterrand spoke to Dr Mário Soares, the Portuguese Prime Minister, about the Spanish negotiations now being in a blind alley.

The job of the Spanish negotiators, well aware of British and German opposition to continued financing of the

EEC's agricultural surpluses, is not made any easier by Spain's expected record agricultural output this year and record surpluses of wine and olive oil.

"Let the French block our negotiations: if they think with this we are going to back down they are mistaken", a senior Spanish negotiator remarked. Señor Morán saw Señor Manuel Fraga, the opposition leader, who has also condemned French tactics, before leaving for Brussels.

Señor Carlos Romero, Spain's Agriculture Minister, faces an olive harvest of almost 600,000 tonnes this year, against 253,000 last year. He has announced that 50,000m pesetas (more than £230m) will have to be spent to buy up the surplus of an expected 30 million hectolitre wine harvest, some 15 million more than last year.

Successful solar panel test by space shuttle

From Nicholas Ashford, Washington

The United States has moved a stage closer to achieving its stated aim of having a permanent station in space orbit before the end of this century, with the space shuttle *Discovery's* successful testing of a solar panel which extended about 100ft above the craft.

The device consisted of a 13in-wide mast covered with small solar panels which was raised above the shuttle like an elongated rectangular sail.

Most of the panels were dummies but the outermost ones contained three working cells for converting sunlight into energy. The \$6m (£4.6m) test project was seen as a first step in developing lightweight structures that can be used in an orbital construction site for a permanent space station.

President Reagan has said the

next aim of the United States space programme should be to have a manned space station in orbit during the 1990s.

The initial testing of the solar mast was completely successful. The space astronauts have also successfully deployed three communications satellites during the maiden voyage.

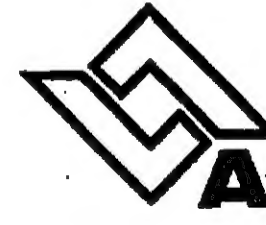
The success of these tests compensated for the series of mishaps which delayed the launch of the *Discovery* by more than two months. In a telephone conversation with President Reagan, Commander Henry Hartsfield, the mission chief, remarked: "This is such a tremendous ride you ought to try it sometime yourself." "You mind if I think that one over?" the President responded.

The *Discovery* is due to return to earth tomorrow.



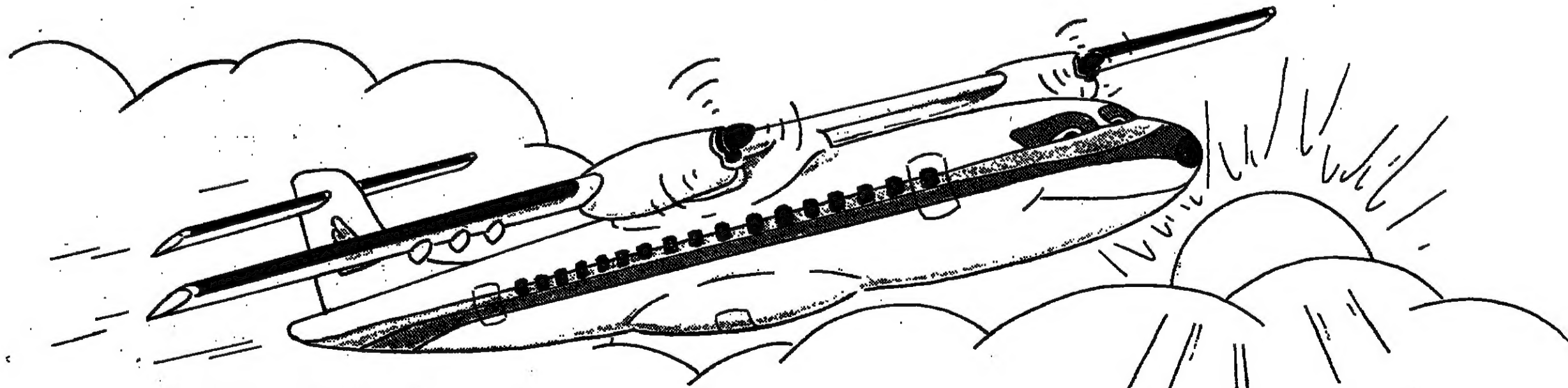
aerospatiale

and



AERITALIA

are my parents



My Name Is The
ATR 42

I Flew For The First Time On August 16, 1984.
I'll Be The Regional Airlines Best Friend!

The Star Wars debate

Chernenko interview in Pravda fails to dispel health rumours

From Richard Owen, Moscow

President Chernenko's interview in *Pravda* yesterday, attacking the Reagan Administration over the "star wars" talks, has done nothing to dispel the mystery surrounding the Soviet leader's whereabouts and state of health.

"We have been through this before," one western observer said - a reference to the fact that President Andropov also gave written answers to *Pravda* during his six-month illness and absence from public life.

Mr Chernenko, who turns 73 this month, has not been seen for nearly two months. He went to the Crimea on holiday in mid-July after talks with Señor Javier de Cuellar, the United Nations Secretary-General, but his return to the capital has still not been announced, a departure from established custom.

According to some reports, Mr Chernenko is seriously ill and was admitted to a Moscow hospital last month.

On Saturday, *Pravda*, carried an account of a session in the Kremlin of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet, of which Mr Chernenko is chairman. The newspaper said the Presidium had discussed his ideas on the "authority of rural Soviets" but did not indicate that he had been present. A similar technique has been used in Tass reports of the last two Politburo meetings.

A telegram was sent to the President of Singapore on Saturday in the name of the Presidium as a whole rather than Mr Chernenko personally. Ordinary Russians and foreigners are alert to such signs. "After Andropov, there is a law of diminishing credibility," one Soviet source remarked. "The *Pravda* interview does not prove that Chernenko is in charge, only that the Kremlin wants people to think so."

The President made no public appearances on "Knowledge Day" on Saturday, marking the new academic year, although giant posters bearing quotations by him on communism and youth went up on Moscow streets.

In the interview, published at the top of the front page, Mr Chernenko noted that Washington had announced it was sending a delegation to the Vienna talks on space weapons later this month, but did not say whether Russia would do the same.

He said the Soviet proposal was limited to space weapons, whereas the United States wanted to "replace the very subject of negotiation" by including the disrupted Geneva missile talks as well. "The American approach is directly opposed to ours," he observed. "So what would be the point of holding talks?"

The Soviet leader held out a slight prospect of progress by saying that if America and Russia did reach agreement on "star wars" issues in Vienna this month, the solution of questions of limiting and reducing other strategic armaments. I would particularly like to emphasize that."

Diplomats see this as a hint that if the United States agrees to confine the Vienna agenda to space weapons, Russia will then resume the Geneva Start (strategic arms reduction) talks.

President Chernenko's tone was bleak. He said the Republican convention in Dallas had made a depressing impression, and the Reagan Administration was obsessed by force and great-power ambition.

"They are simply losing all sense of reality," he said, adding that the United States would have to deal with Russia "on an equal footing" and with the legitimate interests of both sides in mind. "There is no sensible alternative to this."

Mr Chernenko told *Pravda* that Moscow favoured serious and concrete talks and honest and serious dialogue with the United States. But Washington was "flexing its military muscle" and had not given a positive response to Soviet proposals, including its call for a reciprocal moratorium on the development of weapons in space.

Reagan well ahead in opinion polls as campaign opens

From Nicholas Ashford, Washington

Today is Labour Day in America, a time when Americans end their summer holidays and return to their offices, factories and classrooms for another year's hard work.

Every four years Labour Day also formally marks the beginning of the presidential election campaign, a time when presidential and vice-presidential candidates set out on a series of barnstorming tours around the country in the hope of winning enough votes to spend the next four years in the White House.

This year both parties' candidates have made premature starts to their campaigns but, recognizing the symbolism of the Labour Day kickoff, President Reagan and Mr Walter Mondale, his Democratic challenger, are planning to begin their campaigns in traditional style with a rapid sweep across the country.

Mr Reagan is beginning in his home state of California in the town of Anaheim, the home of Disneyland and one of the most conservative voting groups in the country.

He then goes on to make addresses in Salt Lake City and Chicago before returning to Washington in the latter part of the week.

The three speeches he will make on this tour will focus on the three main themes of his campaign - his stewardship of traditional American values, his strengthening of American

defences and the success of his economic policies.

Mr Mondale, accompanied by his vice-presidential candidate, Mrs Geraldine Ferraro, will tour the country in the opposite direction. They begin with a Labour Day rally in New York City, then stop in a small town in Wisconsin on their way to Long Beach, California and from there proceed up the west coast to Washington state.

Their strategy is the opposite to Mr Reagan's. They want to tell as large an audience as possible that four more years of Reaganism will put the country's economy and security at grave risk.

Whereas Mr Reagan will emphasize the themes of strong leadership and economic growth, Mr Mondale will concentrate on the President's failure to achieve any arms control agreements or to produce workable proposals for reducing the huge federal budget deficit.

Mr Reagan begins the campaign with the biggest pre-Labour Day polling lead of any incumbent in 12 years. The latest Gallup Poll gave him 52 per cent of the vote compared with 41 per cent for Mr Mondale.

Another Reagan landslide would give the President a mandate for policy changes as far reaching as those of President Franklin Roosevelt's "Second New Deal".

Vietnam prisoners hope

From Our Own Correspondent, Washington

The Reagan Administration is to decide within the next few days, whether to accept a long-standing Vietnamese offer to free thousands of Vietnamese political prisoners being held in "re-education camps" and allow them to settle in the US.

According to *The New York Times*, details of the US approach are being finalized and will be discussed by Mr George Shultz, the Secretary of State, when he meets members of congressional committees dealing with refugees.

There are believed to be between 6,000 and 15,000 prisoners, being held in these camps, most of whom had close ties with the United States during the Vietnam war.

Chiefs punished for Israel trip

From Eddie Iroh, Lagos

Federal and state military government authorities have announced tough sanctions against two traditional leaders who made a widely-publicized visit to Israel.

Statements issued simultaneously in Ibadan and Kano said that the two rulers, Oba Sijuwade II, the Ooni of Ife, and

Alhaji Adu Bayero, the Emir of Kano, have been confined to their domains for six months. Their passports were also declared invalid and confiscated by the Nigerian Security Organization.

A fortnight ago, the External Affairs Minister, Dr Ibrahim Gambari, expressed Nigeria's

embarrassment at Western press reports that the chiefs were visiting Jerusalem and planned to hold talks with officials.

On their return on August 21, the chiefs said that their trip to Israel was private, although they had held talks with both officials and businessmen.

Britain's South Africa stance condemned

By Henry Stanhope, Diplomatic Correspondent

British policy towards South Africa is condemned today by the Anti-Apartheid movement (AAM), whose leaders are seeking an urgent meeting with Sir Geoffrey Howe, the Foreign Secretary.

They make clear in a statement that they see Britain's abstention from the recent UN Security Council resolution denouncing the elections in Pretoria as the latest in a line of controversial decisions which have been over-sympathetic to the Nationalist Government.

The statement rejecting Mr P. W. Botha's new constitution, which comes into force today, will be no great surprise to the South African Premier, but it unequivocal criticism could just disappoint the British

Government which has been dancing around the issue with the delicacy of an elephant with chilblains.

The AAM accuses Mrs Thatcher's administration of softening its attitude toward Mr Botha since early last year. First, it says, came a statement from the British Embassy in South Africa welcoming the decision of the country's coloured (mixed race) Labour Party to participate in the elections to the new tri-racial parliament.

Then Mrs Thatcher's refusal to endorse a condemnation of Mr Botha's policies at last November's Commonwealth Heads of Government meeting in Delhi was followed by her

invitation to him to lunch at Chequers in June.

The Whitewall view was best summed up by the junior Foreign Office Minister, Mr Malcolm Rifkind, in a radio interview earlier this year, when he said: "It is not for other countries to specify what the long-term South African constitution should be, clause for clause, section for section. What we want to see is a political system which may indeed meet South Africa's peculiar needs. As long as it has clearly the support of the black majority as well as the white minority then the rest of the world could be satisfied."

But it is also an open secret that Whitewall has seen the constitutional changes as a step

in the right direction and that the invitation to Mr Botha to Chequers was meant as a conciliatory gesture.

However, the AAM and others see this as a step in the wrong direction, and want Britain instead to start a dialogue with Mr Botha's opponents in the African National Congress and the United Democratic Front.

They see the changes as unlikely to sway Whitehall, however, as long as South Africa remains Britain's second biggest trading partner outside the United States and the EEC. Not only did Pretoria import more than £1.1bn worth of British goods last year, but Britain bought £765m worth of South African products.

The Libya-Morocco union

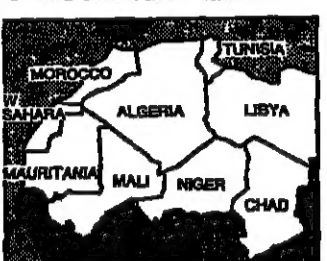


Face in the crowd: Colonel Gaddafi's portrait dominates Libya's celebrations of the fifteenth anniversary of the overthrow of the monarchy at the weekend. After the parade of mainly Soviet military equipment Colonel Gaddafi vowed to liberate Palestine and praised King Hassan of Morocco for his country's union with Libya.

Hassan's allies startled by pact

From Godfrey Morrison, Rabat

The massive approval given by Moroccans in a referendum to their country's alliance with Libya is in stark contrast to the surprise, even consternation, shown not only by Morocco's neighbours but also by King Hassan's closest allies, the United States and France.



The treaty of "union" signed by the pro-Western King on August 13 with Washington's *Bleu noir* in Africa and the Arab world, Colonel Muammar Gaddafi, envisages a loose federation but it is a meaty affair. Not only does it entail close economic and political cooperation but it amounts to a mutual defence pact. One article says specifically that aggression against either party will be considered as aggression against the other.

This is one important reason

why news of the alliance brought both President François Mitterrand of France and General Vernon Walters, President Reagan's special roving envoy, hurrying to Morocco on what they hoped would be secret missions, to find out just what King Hassan was up to.

For the French the military aspect of the Libya-Morocco union is a potentially serious development. For more than a year they have had more than 3,000 troops stationed in Chad defending its Government against Libyan-backed rebels, and a direct confrontation between France and Libya cannot be ruled out. But now Libya is formally allied with Morocco, a traditional friend of France and an important trading partner.

However, the French almost certainly see no real danger in the Libya-Moroccan pact. But an opportunity. Like other Western countries they see a prospect of King Hassan, who has an impressive record as an astute diplomat, exercising a restraining influence on Colonel Gaddafi, and perhaps using his good offices to start a Libyan-French dialogue which could allow France to withdraw

Silence over visit by Mitterrand

French and Moroccan sources maintained a total silence yesterday concerning President Mitterrand's second "private" visit to Morocco in less than a week. (Godfrey Morrison writes.)

In the absence of official information - it was not even known when the French President was due to leave or whether he had held further talks with King Hassan - most observers speculated that his visit was connected with the implications for the conflict in Chad of the "union" between Libya and Morocco.

honourably from Chad, and thus relieve the beleaguered French economy of an unwelcome burden.

The short-term advantages for Morocco and Libya in the new alliance are not mysterious. Colonel Gaddafi has shown increasing signs in recent months of tiring of his revolutionary ideology in the Arab world, where the moderate kings and sheikhs still call the tune and where his arch foe,

the Egyptians, are gaining increasing acceptance.

Colonel Gaddafi could hardly find a better introduction to this world than King Hassan, who has the successful chairman of both the last Arab summit and the most recent meeting of Islamic heads of state.

It is also a diplomatic coup for King Hassan, who has brought over to his side the former generous paymaster of the Polisario guerrillas, who have fought Moroccan troops for eight years for control of the Western Sahara.

The big question being asked throughout the Maghreb region, in particular by the Tunisians, who have always sought to maintain good relations with their larger neighbour, is: Will the Hassan-Gaddafi marriage last?

Colonel Gaddafi has a long history of failed "unions". But the most surprising aspect of the latest marriage is that it was King Hassan rather than Colonel Gaddafi who popped the question. As the King told his people before they went to vote, Colonel Gaddafi "was surprised, even dumbfounded".

At the very least the Moroccan monarch has shown once again his capacity to confound friend and foe alike.

Chile's two protest days against Pinochet

Santiago - Chile's political parties have decided to go ahead with mass demonstrations against General Pinochet's regime on two days despite repeated government threats of severe measures. (Our Correspondent writes.)

Two days of action are planned for tomorrow and Wednesday, when it is hoped to bring the country to a standstill to force the Pinochet government to resign.

The politicians are angered by General Pinochet's announcement that he intends to continue indefinitely in power, thus going back on previous promises to establish democracy.

Mao's portrait back in place

Peking (Reuters) - A large portrait of China's late leader, Mao Tse-Tung, has been put up again on the Gate of Heavenly Peace in Tien Anmen Square, ending months of speculation on the picture's fate. (The picture, showing Mao, the "Great Helmsman", half smiling, pre-dates the Cultural Revolution of 1966/7. It reappears in time for next month's national day celebrations.)

Healing music

Bangkok (AP) - Zubin Mehta, the Indian-born conductor of the New York Philharmonic Orchestra, banned from Malaysia because of the "Jewish theme" of some of its repertoire, said here he would not cancel performances for any political reasons. Music can heal political wounds he said.

Budd film off

Durban (Reuters) - Plans for a film about the Olympic athlete, Zola Budd, have been dropped because the producer, Anant Singh, cannot spend more than 72 hours in the Orange Free State where she was born, the *Sunday Tribune* reported. Under the apartheid laws, Mr Singh, of Indian descent, needs a special permit.

Jet 'leaking'

Yaoundé (Reuters) - A third person has died from injuries received when a Cameroon Airlines Boeing 737 caught fire last Thursday while taxiing to takeoff at Douala international airport, Yaoundé radio said. Just before the blast another pilot had spotted fuel leaking from the jet, the radio added.

99% winner

Bujumbura (Reuters) - President Jean-Baptiste Bagaza of Burundi, has been overwhelmingly re-elected for a second five-year term at weekend polls in which he was the only candidate. He won 99.63 per cent of the 1.7 million votes cast.

Licensed killer

Tidaholm (AFP) - Police hunting a wolf which killed 10 sheep and injured 12 others so severely they had to be destroyed took photographs of the animal but could not kill it because under Swedish law it is a protected beast.

Swazi upset

Mbabane (AFP) - Swazi-land's Deputy head of state, Prince Siso Dlamini has been suspended from his post, the country's supreme council of state, the Likoqo, announced. He was accused of trying to wrest "powers of signature" from Queen Regent Ntombi.

Barbie ailing

St Denis La Réunion (AFP) - Klaus Barbie, the former Gestapo chief and so-called "Butcher of Lyons", is very ill and receiving little treatment in his French prison, his lawyer was reported as saying.

Dali fed

Madrid - Three doctors in a Barcelona clinic attending Salvador Dali, the 80-year-old Catalan painter who suffered burns in a bedroom blaze last week, began administering tube-feeding because of his "chronic malnutrition".

Jelly jam

Miami (Reuters) - A huge armada of Atlantic jellyfish has put the St Lucie nuclear power station out of action by clogging up its cooling system.

Papandreou rounds on old enemy

From Mario Modiano, Athens

Mr Constantine Mitsotakis, the Cretan liberal who has been elected leader of New Democracy, the conservative main opposition party, was yesterday the target of an unusually fierce personal attack by Mr Andreas Papandreou, the Prime Minister and an old enemy.

Speaking in Salonika, north-east Greece, Mr Papandreou said: "By electing a traitor for leader, the parliamentary group of New Democracy gave proof of how degenerate it is."

He used the name Epithetes for traitor, after the man who betrayed an unguarded pass to the Persians at Thermopylae in 480BC. He was referring to the defection of Mr Mitsotakis and others from the Centre Union Party in 1965 which caused the downfall of the late George Papandreou's Government.

Mr Papandreou said Mr Mitsotakis was the tool of big monopolies, who had been made leader to prepare for a sell-out of Greek sovereign rights to Turkey. "But treason shall not pass. The people and the armed forces are on the look-out."

Mr Mitsotakis rose to the leadership of New Democracy six years after joining its ranks. He pledged to return the party to power within 12 months. Whether he can fulfil this ambition depends on how much time he needs to reorganize the party, restore its self-confidence, and enhance its appeal to moderate voters who are likely to tip the scales in the next election.

He will be 66 next month and was elected chairman of the party on Saturday, with 70 votes against 41 cast for his only opponent, Mr Constantine Stefanopoulos.

Fahd appeals for unity after pilgrims' protest

Mecca (Reuters) - King Fahd of Saudi Arabia appealed for peace among Islamic nations after demonstrations here by pilgrims.

This followed an earlier appeal for calm by Libya's Colonel Gaddafi. King Fahd said Lebanon, Iran and Iraq, Syria and Afghanistan were all victims of hostilities instigated by Muslim quarrelling.

"The sons of the Islamic nation have long been at war with one another," he said. "War has taken a heavy toll and casualties are in the hundreds of thousands, and all the victims are our brothers in Islam."

Argentine leader faces showdown with unions

From Douglas Tweedale, Buenos Aires

Another showdown between President Raúl Alfonsín's nine-month-old Administration in Argentina and the Peronist-dominated unions became inevitable over the weekend when efforts by the Catholic Church failed to avert a 24-hour general strike today.

The General Confederation of Labour (CGT) called the strike after the Government refused to meet its wage demands, but Administration officials have accused the union leaders of "political motives" for the stoppage.

Señor Juan Manuel Casella, the Labour Minister, said yesterday that the strike would be a "tie" between the Government and the unions and predicted that 50 per cent of workers would go to work.

Many Argentines feel that a general strike so soon after their country has shed the yoke of military rule could endanger the still fragile democratic system. The general strike is the third big confrontation between

Date named for UN chief's Cyprus meeting

From Zoriana Pyzarski, New York

Señor Javier Pérez de Cuellar, the UN Secretary-General, will hold a round of proximity talks next Monday in New York with President Spyros Kyprianou of Cyprus and Mr Rauf Denktaş, the leader of the Turkish Cypriot community, in the latest move of a new initiative to break the Cyprus impasse.

De la Madrid vows debt will be paid

From Bruno Lopez, Mexico City

Paris, the steering committee representing the creditor banks is close to agreement on what is thought to be the largest debt negotiation in history.

Señor de la Madrid said "an irresponsible attitude towards international credit would do serious harm to our country".

His address, a broadcast nationwide on radio and television, aimed to convince Mexicans that their country was "beginning to see light at the

THE ARTS

EDINBURGH FESTIVAL: Dance
European imports
fill the bill

The times are long past when the Edinburgh Festival could afford to present three major dance companies, each for a full week of eight performances. This year's quota in the official programmes was confined to eight days, divided between the second and third weeks; but that did take in three companies and, with matinees and some overlapping, added up to a dozen performances altogether, almost fully sold out.

Over the years, a policy of choosing unfamiliar productions to import has generally worked much better than the occasions when a new work was commissioned, and so it proved this year. True, the company from Thailand proved disappointing, most of its programme looking like a glossy touristic catchpenny, but the ballet companies from East Berlin and Paris were well worth bringing.

Tom Schilling's rethinking of *Swan Lake* for the Komische Oper Dance Theatre met rough handling from some critics who were apparently under the illusion that British productions are faithful to the pure tradition of *Swan Lake* as laid down by Petipa and Ivanov. Since that is manifestly untrue nowadays, I found Schilling's attempt to get back to Tchaikovsky's intentions justified and interesting, and, although Schilling's choreography is not a patch on Peter Darrell's similar effort a few years back for Scottish Ballet, his production ideas, the look and drama of the piece, are stimulating.

Rudolf Nureyev's *commedia dell'arte* programme for the Ballet of the Paris Opéra was wholeheartedly successful, especially the evocation of an eighteenth-century style in *Harlequin*, *Magician through Love*. The plot may be naive in its piling of one adventure upon another but the presentation is subtle and witty. You could say almost the same of Balanchine's *Le Bourgeois Gentilhomme* also in this programme, and both of them give marvellous opportunities for dance comedy, enthusiastically seized by Nureyev and Patrick Dupond, who alternated roles. Dupond is a brilliant dancer, but Nureyev's performances are more enjoyable because he plays more to the rest of the cast.

The programme, completed by a more than somewhat underproduced *Carnaval*, inevitably showed only one side of the company's work, omitting on the one hand their ability for grand-scale classical display and on the other the avant-garde experimentation, which next season will take Michael Clark, the 22-year-old wunderkind of the British new wave, to Paris to create a work for them. (How long before the Royal Ballet plucks up the courage to do likewise?)

Clark's own programme at the Assembly Rooms was the big dance hit of the Fringe Festival. He has polished it since the premiere at Riverside a month ago, and his dancers perform it to bring out every emotion and choreographic nuance of *Do You Met?* Did and all the fun as well as the challenge of *New Puritans*. There is not a company in Britain today offering a more stimulating - or entertaining - evening of new dance.

However, one of Clark's dancers, Matthew Hawkins, had some interesting work of his own to show in a collaboration with Ann Dickie, *Lurching Darts*, shown at lunchtimes at Belfour Centre. The darts in question were presumably the sudden lunges of fast movement Hawkins made between his beautifully sustained adagio movement in a *melange* that included anti-sexist cross-dressing, bird masks and gestures, sea-garden trelliswork and a ballet parody by Dickie, hopping to a crinoline to a musical-box tinle.

Hawkins is a dancer of impressive control and strong personality, a long tough body and a crazy face. He and Clark, with their two colleagues in Clark's company, Ellen van Schuylenburgh and Julie Hood, have brought a welcome breath of daring and professionalism to what has been hitherto the altogether too cosy and amateurish world of post-modern dance in Britain.

You would need to spend longer in Edinburgh than I did, and exercise courage as well as stamina, to visit all the Fringe dance activities. Those who saw things I missed assured me that my loss was not great. Of the shows I did get to, a cocktail hour performance by two Spaniards, Cesc Gelabert and Lydia Azzopardi, was enjoyable. Their



Rudolf Nureyev, the brightest star of this year's dance, in his *commedia dell'arte* programme

choreography (one piece, *Alhambra*, by him, the other, *Five to Two*, by her, to music respectively of Carlos Santos and Mauricio Villaverde) was curious, with some eccentric movements, but both dance with an attractive simplicity and involvement.

Dance also turned up in unlikely places. Some masked dancers from Japan performed in Princes Street Gardens under official festival auspices; well reputed, they come this week to the Bloomsbury Theatre. Franz Kline's abstract portrait of Merce Cunningham dominated the entrance to the Smithsonian Exhibition of American treasures, and I suppose the decision of the Playhouse management to paint the corridors during the ballet season could almost count as performance art. Never a dull moment.

John Percival

Theatre

Eerie spectacular

Scenes from Faust
King's

The Berliner Ensemble's production of Goethe's *Urfaut* could scarcely have presented more of an antithesis to the quiet clarity of their *Galileo* seen earlier in the week. *Faust* was a production with a Gothic superabundance of effect and fantasy.

Choosing to play the fragmentary *Urfaut*, Goethe's first transcript of the work that was to become his *Faust*, has presented the Berliner Ensemble with many obstacles to surmount. The *Urfaut* (so named upon its discovery) was written during the 1770s when Goethe was still in part influenced by the "Sturm und Drang" movement. At this stage very little of the *Faust* story with which we are familiar had been incorporated in his interpretation; Faust's initial yearning for experience once expressed, and his pact with Mephisto made (although not explained), Goethe goes on to explore the Gretchen tragedy, a familiar theme to the era in which he was writing, without offering a satisfactory connection between the tale of betrayed love and the *Faust* story proper.

The Berliner Ensemble have respected this problem. In place of the Prologue in Heaven that precedes the completed version of *Faust*, playing Faust's ultimate salvation in context, they have incorporated their own prologue put together from extracts of work by Goethe contemporaries with his *Urfaut*. These they have chosen to fit the interpretation of Gretchen's inevitable tragedy.

Against the weirdly fantastical background of fragile web-like buildings, glimmering lanterns and a cosmos of overbright stars that retract and advance, Prometheus delivers his defiant speech of individuality and freedom, then is

rustled off by a group of sinister half-formed beings and angels that are henceforth ever-present. These awful, silent, precarious creatures with half-plucked wings hover over the rest of the play, suggesting the proximity of the other world and the inevitability of Faust's fate. His opening speech is shrouded by their presence, which diminishes it - human endeavour and aspirations have little place against them. This is true throughout the play. Faust is listless; he appears to have no soul to stretch and no room in which to stretch it.

This perhaps overcomes the problem of having to make a coherent character of the two aspects of Faust presented in the *Urfaut*: a Faust who yearns for experience and the Faust who betrays the innocent Gretchen. It also, however, loses our sympathy. Faust's invocation of the earth spirit seems almost illogical; his involvement with nature only proves him the slave of his own desires.

There are certainly some fine and remarkable uses of effect; the church in which Gretchen takes refuge, having slaughtered her illegitimate child, is a spindly, translucent, fairy palace that shifts in the wind, mocking her pleas for forgiveness. Gretchen, played by Corinna Harfouch, has a credible and pathetic innocence whose appeal is offset by Faust's coldness.

Equally memorable is the spectacle of Faust (Hermann Beyer) and Mephisto riding on giant black horses through a sky of shifting stars. Mephisto, played by Arno Wyzniewski, is less a mischievous, quicksilver spirit than a quietly cynical and utterly powerful figure. He is all-pervading, grotesquely threatening, with the hair and wings of a Fra Angelico angel and a black cavalier's suit. Eerie and spectacular as this production may be, its nightmarish quality perhaps swamps all else.

Sarah Hemming

Television

Soap-suds
of sin

There is nothing, or so it seems to be believed, that the public want more than "a mammoth family saga of poverty, greed, passion, wealth and corruption", especially as the nights draw in. After the first two-and-a-quarter hours of Sidney Sheldon's *Master of the Game* on BBC1 last night, it was apparent that the above claim could in no way be an offence under the Trade Descriptions Act.

Nobody in this first instalment - the eight hour series continues tonight and concludes next Sunday - is slothful. That apart, the other deadly sins are there, with variations.

Dyan Cannon is the star. We saw her first aged 90; tonight she will be 18, at her birthday party in Maine. People were being fulsome but the old lady was thinking along the lines of "If they only knew..." Well, that is for you to choose, but she has a cupboard big enough for a graveyard of skeletons.

The first we saw was fleshed as Jamie McGrouder (Ian Charleson), founder of the fortune, clawing his way up in the South African diamond fields, being swindled by our own dear Donald Pleasence, on whom he exacts a revenge by way of his daughter, played by Cherie Lunghi.

Miss Lunghi had a rotten time: left to have Jamie's baby in a brothel with Daddy having shot himself and Jamie away with the bowdler. But she had fortitude and finally coupled with him on the carpet of his mansion after a good old fist-fight. Miss Lunghi played through these vicissitudes with incredible calm, though it may have been bemusement.

The early scenes were very much out of *Wide World*, and the soap bubbles rose as Jamie struck it rich. Tonight they will flood the set. Jamie will not be there. He popped off with a stroke. Maybe he should have been slothful.

J. B. Priestley was celebrated three times over the weekend: last night from Central in an affectionate family remembrance by his son Tom, on BBC1 in *An Inspector Calls*, and on Saturday in a wide-ranging appraisal on BBC2 presented by Robert Robinson. Postscript: J. B. Priestley Remembered.

This last was a somewhat ragged affair, though there were some gems. The contributors included Priestley's widow (Jacqueline Hawkes), Michael Foot, A. J. P. Taylor, Malcolm Muggeridge, Malcolm Bradbury, Angus Wilson, Beryl Bainbridge, Gareth Lloyd Evans, and Priestley's publisher at Heinemann, A. S. Freer.

Mr Foot and Professor Taylor recalled his political contribution, the former remarking on his intuition about what people were thinking and the latter recalling Priestley's intention to drive the "nuclear madmen" from power just as he had been instrumental in bringing in the post-war Labour Government. Mr Muggeridge thought him not the least bit of a revolutionary; he had wanted to live in a class-dominated society so that he could complain about it.

Mr Priestley, seen in film clips, was the most entertaining, describing his technique of choosing names for his characters from the A.A. book, defining the professional writer as one who writes when he does not want to, and giving his recipe for living, "by admiration, hope and love".

Yesterday afternoon's *The Elastic Church*, from Channel 4, failed to provide a kindly light amidst the encircling gloom of the current theological debate in the Church of England. Too many talking heads justified the title but obscured the trends.

Dennis Hackett

Opera

Biting originality

Turandot
Covent Garden

Last winter Franco Zeffirelli presented *La Scala* with a *Turandot* that had more than a touch of Hollywood: a Pearl S. Buck spectacular with pagoda shimmering in the moonlight. Such an option was hardly available to Covent Garden when they opened their new *Turandot* in Los Angeles in July. Hollywood should not be given back its moon or yet another instrument of torture.

Peking in Serban's eyes, as Paul Griffiths reported - from America after the first night, is a city of implacable cruelty. It is also one of exotic ritual entertainment, presided over by Ping, Pang and Pong as acrobatic masters of ceremony in their garish costumes who call up at will a hundred persuasions, from dancing girls to masks of severed heads.

Serban keeps his real audience at a decent Brechtian distance - indeed, a stranger wandering into Covent Garden might be forgiven for thinking that he had stumbled across a performance of *The Caucasian Chalk Circle* rather than Puccini. And he is right to do so because the tale he has to stage is as unpleasant as the price of love is death and the point is clearly made as Liù's catastrophe is wheeled across the front of the stage while Turandot and Calaf sing their ecstatics. The Serban view, with that of his designer Sally Jacobs, is clear, cogent and totally original.

There is equal clarity in Sir Colin Davis's masterly account of the score. Few opera composers were better orchestrators than Puccini, and Davis proves this in practically every bar, bringing out the full excitement of Puccini's Chinese expedition as well as his sensuously caressing lines. The sharp blade and the velvet touch stand side by side.

Alas, vocal matters are not on this high plane. Plácido Domingo as usual gave his all, but the voice on the opening night sounded under strain and the thick orchestral texture often too much of a barrier. It could be, though, that Calaf is no longer an ideal part for him on stage and he sings only one more performance here - that tomorrow night. Gwyneth Jones's Turandot is fearless, a creature of scarcely repressed passions, symbolized by the flame-coloured dress of Act II; the vocal qualities may be uneven, but the heat is all there. Helen Donath's Liù, much applauded by the audience, is a disappointment, pallid in voice and performance, and Gwyneth Howell - another newcomer to the cast since Los Angeles - makes a surprisingly tentative Timur.

The trio of acrobats-ministers is weakly led by William Workman; their vocal gymnastics are not on a level with their physical ones. *Turandot* goes through several cast changes as the month progresses. Serban and Davis between them have created a showcase exotic enough to accommodate them all.

John Higgins



Plácido Domingo giving his all in *Turandot* - though the voice sounded under strain

Oberto
Radio 3

Never before has there been such an abundance of fuel for the fire of Verdi-mania. Julian Budden's kaleidoscopic trilogy was followed by the recently published interviews and "conversations" with the composer, and now the BBC is in on the act. From now until February a weekly Saturday afternoon series on Radio 3 will be broadcasting in chronological order all the operas of the man who carried the musical, social and political history of the entire nineteenth century along with him.

Julian Budden's lucid interval talks put things in context and present the evidence for inevitable nagging questions like whether *Oberto*, *Comte di San Bonifacio*, which we heard on Saturday, was really the first opera. Those who saw University College Opera's British stage premiere of *Oberto* two years ago at the Camden Festival will remember the weak plot of betrayed love and paternal revenge and the strong, if erratic, responses of the 26-year-old composer.

Listening on the radio, of course, the ear is less selective, the imagination less fettered. The passages of conscientious time-serving become more of an endurance test, but when coup begins to fall upon coup in Act II, and when Verdi is suddenly turned on by the potential of

human interaction in ensemble and quartet, the score even benefits from the absence of the limiting specificity of visual production.

The set-pieces stand out the more nakedly, of course, and need to be all the better sung and played. While the BBC Scottish Symphony Orchestra and Chorus under John Matheson realized the crude but effective dramatic timing with an appropriately raw vigour, some of the solo work in this studio production was less happy. The central paternal role of Oberto needs stronger advocacy than Malcolm King's grainy, only fitfully resolved bass was able to give it. Rowland Sildwell's tenor, too, was sometimes strained by the already testing writing for Riccardo, the rake.

Kathleen Kuhlmann as Cuniza, the innocent rival, did what she could with an insufficiently delineated character; and Linda Finnie was well cast as Leonora, betrayed lover and tormented daughter. Whether in duet with her father, or in her final scene of deranged grief, her soprano integrated affectingly fierce resolve and vulnerability. And Leonora, of course, is a prophetic name. In her music and in the sudden rush and influx of inventive engagement in the ensembles, Verdi's momentum is already well under way. It should be an addictive series.

Hilary Finch

E. J. Craddock's Publishing column has been held over for lack of space.

Concerts

'Eroica' in its proper place

BBCSO/Wand
Albert Hall/Radio 3

By coincidence, on the morning of this concert I heard the opening of Günter Wand's recent recording performance of Brahms's First Symphony on the radio. Much faster than is customary today, but nevertheless strong and penetrating, those few bars spoke volumes about the integrity of this still underrated conductor. For Wand, however individualistic his results, consideration of the music always comes first, his own ego last. That much was abundantly evident in his translucent, sparkling account of Schubert's Third Symphony which began his Prom.

BBCPO/Downes
Albert Hall/Radio 3

Such varied day-dreams went to the making of Friday night's Promenade concert that keeping an attentive ear needed an effort of will while sharing the dreams in the music. Fortunately Edward Downes maintained a balance between sense and sensuality in his conducting of the BBC Philharmonic Orchestra from Manchester, and ensured the performances were alert to purely musical niceties as well as the flights of romantic imagination.

Nobuko Imai went dreaming along with Berlioz as the viola soloist in *Harold in Italy*, impeccable in her tonal confidence if not always conveying the questing Byronic character of her music. Her warmth of

feeling and phrasing nevertheless went in eloquent counterpoint to the orchestral playing, the conductor being disposed neither to linger unduly nor to exaggerate any of the instrumental effects.

Possibly an extra desk or two of strings would have helped to intensify the music's initial sense of storm and stress, but the wind instruments were heard to telling effect both in the "Pilgrims' March" and in a lilting account of the "Mountain Serenade". The final Ory of Brigands, however sounded, was not the frenzied riot the music implies, as if brigandage had become exotic.

More exotic dreams were voiced by Jill Gomez as she sighed through the Orient of Ravel's imagination in *Scheherazade*, the hint of darker desires and voluptuous yearning

lost in the movement's general momentum.

Despite the cut and thrust of the Scherzo and a finale that at times seemed positively Haydn-esque for all its stature and gravity, at the heart of this performance was the magnificent Funeral March. Again Wand allowed his orchestra to relax into the music with a calmness that paradoxically intensified its effect. And, without a domineering imposition of personality, once more the "Eroica" took its place on that tantalizing threshold between the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, retaining vestiges of objective formality whilst speaking its revolutionary message to mankind.

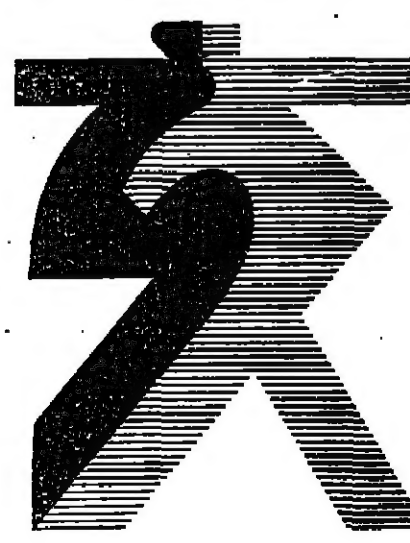
Stephen Pettitt

ing impairing a richness of texture to the blend of voice and orchestra. Not all the words came clearly across, but perhaps radio listeners had the advantage in this respect. Such songs seem better suited to more intimate surroundings if subtlety of inflection is not to become too diffused.

At least Mr Downes kept the poet's dreams from being submerged, as he also did the wealth of instrumental detail in the pictorial allusions of Debussy's *Nocturnes*. After making perspective the prime quality in "Nuages" and "Fêtes", the BBC Singers added their flight of vocal fancy to "Sirens", while in *Après-midi d'un faune* at the start of the programme the flautist surely deserved naming for his skill as well as being summoned to take a bow.

Noël Goodwin

2nd International Design Competition, Osaka



This international design competition seeks to clarify the role and mission of design in concretely visualising a bright future for mankind as it moves onward toward the 21st century. It is our sincere

hope that the theme of the 2nd Competition 'X', [X], as it relates to people, society, life, culture and all else that impinges upon us will elicit profound and enlightened projects and proposals.

Theme: 'X', [X] This ideograph is derived from a photograph of a person with his or her legs crossed. It also means 'association', 'to associate with', 'to mix with'.

Subject Category: Every category of design will be considered.

Eligibility: Designers, engineers, students, etc. In every field throughout the world may participate in the competition individually or as members of a team.

Entries: All works entered must be recent and previously unpublished.

Schedule: October 31, 1984 Closing date for registration January 10, 1985 Closing date for entries for preliminary judging June 15, 1985 Closing date for entries for final judging October 1985 Awards Presentation & Exhibition

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SPECTRUM

2024: Life after a KGB peace pact

Forty years from now, history will be read on

computer terminal screens. Futurologist

Norman Macrae projects the story which will be

read next century. In the first of a

three-part series, he speculates on superpower

rivalries in the last quarter of the twentieth century.

For most of the second half of the twentieth century it seemed more than 50 per cent likely that the world would blow itself up. After the achievement of nuclear fission in 1945, scientists could soon count how many hydrogen bombs or carbon bombs would be required to destroy the planet.

Our grandfathers at this period were strangely allowing themselves to be bossed around by three sorts of excessive government, misleadingly called the "rich democracies", the "communist powers", and (somewhat contemptuously) the "Third World". Each was in a dangerously unstable state.

In the rich democracies, this was the age of limited-channel television, which was very different from the free-as-air telecommunicating computer terminals (TCs) of our time. Under that limited-channel television, for the first time since the days of Pericles, democratic elections could regularly see and hear in their own living rooms those whom they were asked to vote for. Democracy thereby became a system of picking men with the characteristics of good television actors - that is, prima donnas skilled in dissembling - and then putting them into the kind of antagonistic work environment which would turn a poodle into a paranoiac (listen to the tapes we still have of the daily, shouted question times in the British House of Commons).

The rulers who emerged through this system were then allowed, amid an atmosphere of power and egomania (but also occasional appalling unjust personal slanders), to spend half their peoples' money for them, until somebody heard some tape of what they had been saying casually to their own staffs in private, when there arose a great clamour to put them in prison instead.

And this was the most civilized of the three contemporary systems of over-government. In 1984 it applied to about 40 of the 165 governments of the world. In most of the 125 non-democratic countries the head of government went to bed each night in some way afraid that he might be killed together with his family in a coup d'état before breakfast tomorrow morning. This did not lead to a relaxed frame of mind in what was to become the nuclear trigger-minders' profession.

The first nuclear power among what might be called the coup d'état-terrified states was communist Russia. It was thus the first power that looked as if its system of neurotic over-government might destroy mankind. It was also the first to

disappear, and it is interesting to see how this came about.

The Soviet Union's main destabilizers were the growing sophistication of East Europeans, the lack of market mechanism in communism, and the lower birth rate of European than of Asian Russians from the late 1960s on. Since under communism there was no direct link between increased demand for anything and increased production of it, particular shortages always appeared of the things that were most especially wanted. Higher supplies of these scarce things were then divided into the special shops from which only the privileged were allowed to buy. This increased both infatuation and queueing for ordinary Ivan.

When a second wave of Solidarity-type revolts spread across East Europe in 1988, neither local nor European Russian troops were willing to



enforce martial law to put them down. Soviet conscript soldiers had been happy to crush the Prague spring in 1968, which they regarded as a rising of dissident middle-class wets. But by 1988 a lot of young, poor, white, rather racist European Russians resented being called up to be bossed around by the many 25-year-old Asian Russian corporals, whom the European conscripts regarded as the uppity elder brothers of the drug-pushing, teenaged Asian muggers then flocking into Moscow (because teenaged girls were being locked away from any sexual promiscuity in their suddenly more religious Soviet ex-Muslim areas back home).

In 1988, European Russian conscripts refused to fire on violently striking Polish coal miners, especially as coal strikes were now starting in European Russia itself. Some mutinous soldiers fraternized with the Poles. Reports from commanding officers spread panic among the 1 per cent of priviledge who ran the Soviet Union: "Some soldiers now eager to help overthrow the Polish socialist regime rather than protect it - danger of soldiers shooting their officers and bringing back guns to Mother Russia to murder the local priviledge in their scattered home towns as in the Tsars' 1917."

President Chernenko had been a feeble old man when he acceded in 1984, and by 1988 he was a feeble and older one. A

struggle for power rumbled over his deathbed between the scared party bumbledom (with some army generals' support) and the more intelligent KGB. The bumbledom said: "This threat of counter-revolution springs from subversion by the United States. We should take the initiative in shifting the areas of conflict thousands of miles beyond the state borders of the Soviet Union, stirring coups and revolutions in Central America, the Caribbean, the Gulf... This will excite Western fears of nuclear war. The Americans will certainly run away from that, and the Solidarity counter-revolutionaries will realize that the West will always abjectly surrender allies to their fate."

The KGB had for some years been the public service through which intelligent and calculating Russians could best advance to influence, rather like the pre-1960 administrative class of the British civil service. It was from the KGB's deputy-head that America's President Bush, early in 1989, received the Borovsky letter.

"It would be absurd to mark this as merely 'confidential'," wrote Borovsky. If any mention of it seeps back to the Soviet Union, I will be eliminated as a traitor. You on your side will be investigating lest it be a Soviet trick, but please see that the investigators do not have deep throats to the Washington Post. I am terrified about the prospect ahead. A counter-revolution is coming in my fatherland. In an attempt to avert it, the majority of my colleagues in the Politburo want to take steps that could lead to nuclear war. To escape from this it is essential that sensible people near the leadership of the Soviet Union and ruling people in the United States run this next lap together."

Andriy Borovsky delivered to the President the contingency plans for Soviet coups in all the threatened places. President Bush handled the affair rather well: with prompt nuclear and other defence guarantees. This depressed those in Moscow who were already suspicious of their hawk's inefficiency in not safeguarding intelligence. Most of the old men in the Politburo did not want to risk the sort of nuclear war that would in its first seconds bring rockets homing on to whatever places they were personally hiding in, and this Politburo majority now swung to Borovsky's side.

Borovsky had already outlined the three main flanks of his intended policy in his letter to Bush:

"1. It is going to be very easy to make the Russian economy boom. The situation (hopeless over-demand, near-total reliance on black markets) is most analogous to that of West Germany in 1947. West Germany's economic policies then have been much studied here ever since economics became a matter of playing games with computer models. We recognize that when West Germany dashed into freer markets after 1948, it dashed all the way into becoming one of the richest and nicest societies on earth: the Germans under the Bonn Government have behaved better than Germans have done for centuries. We in the Soviet Union are more educated than the Germans were in 1947, have a more advanced scientific base, and can emerge through the problems immediately ahead with higher morale than 1947 West Germany. Our group is determined to dash for economic freedom as dramatically as Erhard did: no half measures like the Hungarians and Chinese tried, which don't work.

After a monumental bureaucratic blunder at the GLC it seems that part of London may be shipped abroad before the end of the year.

What happened was that the Greek government made one of its periodic requests for the Elgin Marbles to be shipped back to Athens. These requests come about once a month and are routinely turned down by the government: the GLC, on the other hand, always agrees with the Greek request even though it has no jurisdiction over the marbles.

Recently, however, a temporary translator on duty at the Foreign Office mistranslated the phrase for Elgin Marbles (which she had never heard of) as Elgin Crescent (a street in Notting Hill which she knew well). A less than attentive GLC official later signed assent to the Greek government request, and now the GLC has found itself in the strange position of approving of the return of Elgin Crescent to the Greek capital.



When the 17 successor states of the old Soviet Union and the six former East European satellites joined North America, West Europe and Japan in the new northern OECD in the 1990s, over 50 per cent of the labour force in these rich countries were already white-collar workers. Life for these white-collar workers was about to be dramatically changed by the twenty-first century's distinctive transport revolution. The free-as-air telecommunicating computer terminal, universally known as the TC, had very different effects from the twentieth century's suburb-creating transport revolution

(the automobile) and the nineteenth century's United-States-creating transport revolution (the railways).

With telecommunications, cost did not depend on distance. White-collar workers from North America and W Europe could by 2005 go and live on the beach at Tahiti if they wanted to, and telecommute daily from there to the computers in the New York, London or Timbuctoo tax haven office through which they worked.

Throughout most of the twentieth century democrats had pretended to each other that they could significantly alter their lifestyles by voting on one

Tuesday or Thursday every four years whether Mr Reagan or Mr Mondale, Mrs Thatcher or Mr Kissack, was putting on the tribal demonstrations which at that particular moment annoyed them less.

After the advent of the TC they found that the most sensible and direct way in which a free man could choose his government was by voting with his feet. The individual could go to live in any area where the local government permitted the lifestyle, rules and customs that he liked.

Sometimes these very local governments were hotel complexes in which

nobody had a vote; if you didn't like the lifestyle, you moved out. Sometimes they were communes in which everybody had a vote; they often voted to do things that were very odd. Now, in 2024, they are often governed by computerized insurance contract. If your family does things which cause damage or distress to your neighbours, you get warning that your insurance premium for living in that neighbourhood unit is going up. But most people rifle regularly through the computerized video programmes on their TCs to examine the many alternative lifestyles on offer across the globe.

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Collection Venice Simplon Orient Express, 76 New Bond Street, W.1. From September 6th.

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Pickpocket millionaire of the telecommuting age

Giovanni Varchi (1982 -) was born in a small town near Ragusa in Sicily. His father had been working in a small family business in Sicily, but moved to become a consultant. He was its only employee. On the surface the company did very little business. It made very modest profits considering the amount of capital which was tied up in its computers. Actually, Giovanni Varchi was by now a multimillionaire. He had hundreds of bank accounts in different foreign cities, none of which he had ever visited. Most of his money was invested in securities which brought in an income of tens of thousands of dollars per week. This was augmented by an even greater inflow of cash from other sources. Giovanni Varchi was one of the most successful thieves of all time.

He had achieved this distinction by making it politically convenient for both of us.

"2. A big remaining problem will be the poor two-thirds of the world, where over 100 unbalanced and quarrelsome dictators may soon have nuclear bombs to throw around. My guess is that Russia and

Mr Varchi learned to his distress that the 24-year-old Giovanni was back in his native Sicily. He was running his own telecommuting company, which was nominally a consultancy. He was its only employee. On the surface the company did very little business. It made very modest profits considering the amount of capital which was tied up in its computers. Actually, Giovanni Varchi was by now a multimillionaire. He had hundreds of bank accounts in different foreign cities, none of which he had ever visited. Most of his money was invested in securities which brought in an income of tens of thousands of dollars per week. This was augmented by an even greater inflow of cash from other sources. Giovanni Varchi was one of the most successful thieves of all time.

He had achieved this distinction by

covering his tracks so well that it usually could not be detected that a crime had been committed, let alone how or by whom. He began by finding ways to overdraw on other people as they used their computer terminals. Then he would find a non-obtrusive way of removing money to his own accounts. Always he would do this in moderation, creating a small leakage for a short period of time. Always he would cover his track by amending records so that it was impossible at a later date for anyone to see how the money had been re-routed.

Varchi's distinction is that he was not the telecommuting equivalent of a bank robber, but rather the telecommuting equivalent of a pickpocket. It is probable that nobody has ever committed quite as many individual acts of theft as Giovanni Varchi.

dictators whom we in the Soviet Union have been financing would be less bad for their unfortunate people than those whom you have been financing."

Most of the things which the Borovsky Letter advocated came to pass. This has been

observed by modern historians because of the eventual disappointment about Borovsky himself. When he emerged into the West out of his bloodless Russian counter-revolution of 1989-90, he was no hero on a white horse. He was a taut and nervous alcoholic, clearly an embarrassment in the ranks of the rather impressive Berisov Government which signed the Treaty of Friendship with the US in 1991. He committed suicide in 1995. After his death, stories began to appear of the horrors that Borovsky had committed while a KGB official. This book will not demean itself by casting judgment on that. For the first 46 years of his life he played the usual role of a tense but intelligent young member of the old Soviet priviledge. During his last seven years he played his part heroically.

He delivered us.

The author is deputy editor of The Economist. Extracted from The 2024 Report: A concise history of the future 1974-2024, published on September 6 by Sidgwick & Jackson, £9.95.

moreover... Miles Kington

No doubt this order could be rescinded by the GLC, but the machinery has already been set in motion to carry out the move, which some people think no crazier than some other GLC decisions, and a budget has been set aside for it. More to the point, there is considerable feeling among the residents of Elgin Crescent that the move might not be half a bad thing.

"It would be a lot warmer, for a start", says one old age pensioner. "The doctor keeps saying I ought to get abroad during the British winter. There's no way I can afford that. But if the GLC is going to move us to Greece free of charge, well, I'm not going to come to say no. I'd miss the Portobello street market, mind you, but I expect they've got veg in Greece like everywhere else."

Elgin Crescent is a long, quite elegant street which starts at the Portobello Road, crosses Lad-

broke Grove and curls round the bottom of the hill. One person who is already looking forward to the move is Mr Julius Winter, a Jamaican who lives adjacent to Ladbrooke Grove.

"Crossing Ladbrooke Grove is absolute murder. The cars come along here as if they were in a big race and several times I have almost met my Maker. I hear that in Athens they drive very slow because of the traffic jams, and that suits me fine. I don't mind crossing Ladbrooke Grove if I can do it in Athens. Do they have carnivals in Greece?"

The shops in Elgin Crescent are divided over the move. The classy delicatessen can see the advantage of not having to import Greek foodstuff any more but the bookshop would not take kindly to having to restock entirely in Greek books, especially as the different alphabet would play havoc with

the microfiche set-up. The big pub on the corner, though, would go down a treat in Greece, as there is a dearth of good old-fashioned pubs in Athens.

"What the situation would be over licensing hours is a tricky one", says the GLC defensively. "Presumably they could follow continental hours if they liked, i.e. open day and night, but I think the publican should be free to keep to English hours if he felt like it. Could be a tourist attraction, actually - I mean, very few Continentals know the delights of being chucked out at closing time and it could be a big draw. I think we'd have to draw the line at dancing on the tables, though. I don't believe it's licensed for dancing on the tables."

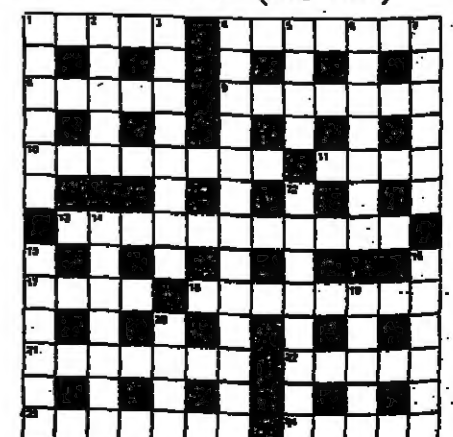
So far there has been no reaction from the Greek government. Presumably the news that Elgin Crescent is going to be returned to Athens is the sort of news that produces a stunned silence. Be sure that future developments, if any, will be reported here first.

Tomorrow: The global bank takes over

CONCISE CROSSWORD (No 435)

- ACROSS
1 Low and throaty (5)
4 Pop band follower (7)
8 Governor (5)
9 Laborious (7)
10 Suffer deprivation (8)
11 At this place (4)
13 Like bad dream (11)
17 Cloth scraps (4)
18 Sweet smelling (8)
21 Result (7)
22 Soft pedalled (5)
23 Inhabitant (7)
24 Courage (5)

- DOWN
1 Bubble (6)
2 Polish lancer (5)
3 Sullen (8)
4 Passing helper (4,9)
5 Comply with (4)
6 Greek sea god (7)
7 Resurrection festival (6)



- 12 Middle East guide (8)
14 Innate (7)
15 Camera stand (6)
16 Steamed pudding (6)
19 Change (5)
20 Interrogate (4)
Recommended dictionary is the New Collins Concise

MONDAY PAGE

'Me earthmother, you breadwinner'

There is talk of betrayal in the air. Listen to this man described in the current issue of *Ms* magazine. "He sees himself as a feminist who always supported female goals of equality in the workplace. But he does not want to revise his own life plan - no marriage, no children - because the woman in his life is 'falling back' on traditional choices."

The woman in his life, as you have gathered, wants to have a baby or, to put it in the chap's own words, "She's cheating herself by giving up on her career."

It seems only yesterday - it probably was - that women were the ones who felt themselves at the business end of a betrayal. They moaned that they had given up everything for him - job, career prospects, the easy-going life of flat-sharing and blind dates. And now that they were stuck in the suburbs with the playgroup rota, the gerbils and the new baby, he was unfaithful, or wanted a divorce or separate holidays.

Times changed. A lot of women began to read a lot of books advising them how not to become their mothers, otherwise known as the generation of self-made martyrs. So they didn't. Instead they became half



PENNY PERRICK

of a dual-career, housework-sharing couple.

Their role-model was the lawyer played by Meryl Streep in the film *The Seduction of Joe Tynan*, who fixes a mutually convenient meeting with her husband by asking him to "get your girl to call my girl."

No one had to make any sacrifices, no one had to give up anything for

anybody and, with two incomes rolling regularly into the bank, everyone concerned could afford to indulge their taste for Sancerre, designer clothes and holidays in Mauritius. Being married became as much fun as not being married.

Only now, this current crop of equality-minded husbands seem to be saying, women are beginning to spoil it all. Having fought for the right to be allowed into the wonderful world of working men, they are now asking to be allowed out again. "Me earthmother, you breadwinner", is their turncoat message, hardly music to the ears of men, who have grown accustomed to washing the dishes, but not to paying the mortgage all by themselves.

So what are their feelings when their wives start demanding that old female privilege of being allowed to change their minds? Jealousy and resentment, according to *Ms* magazine, and who can blame them? "I keep thinking that she has the choice of staying home or going out and working", said one of the interviewees.

The tone sounds familiar. It is the peevish one that women once used when they felt that only men had any choice in how they lived their lives. "It's all right for him, he's not stuck in the house with the kids all day." Or, "I keep thinking as I open the tinned macaroni cheese for lunch that he's probably treating himself to a steak on expenses."

These captive wives resented the inequality that marriage forced on them. A generation later, their sons are beginning to voice their own protests about the problem as seen from their side.

Like Lorelei, women who want to "fall back" will no doubt start working on menfolk. "Wouldn't it be nice," they will ask enticingly, to come home to a lovingly prepared casserole, ironed bed linen, a glowing fire?"

This may not cut much ice. Had their husbands wanted a girl just like the girl who married dear old dad they would have gone out and tracked one down years ago. By now they are far too spoilt to appreciate the good

things in life - only the absolutely perfect things will do.

They don't want home-cooking, they want to dine nightly in good restaurants and to be able to sign the bill with an easy flourish, knowing that their wife's pay check will take care of the central heating, the telephone and the latest account from the garage.

They don't want fireside domesticity. They want to be able to go to all-night parties or late movies without the fuss and bother of organizing a baby-sitter.

This contemporary dilemma will take some working out. I suspect that it will be the women who make all the moves - promising that a baby won't make any difference, running themselves ragged by going back to work too early afterwards and from then on attempting a precarious balancing act of tending husband, child and job. It will turn out to be a life full of sacrifice, similar in spirit although perhaps not in kind to that of their mothers.

Who is it that supplies people's names to the compilers of mailing

lists? Banks? Credit card companies? Department stores? Whoever it is, is not playing fair, for my name was supplied to The Campana Finishing School of Farnham, Surrey, and I hope the school didn't pay out good money for it.

The Campana's mailing starts off: "This letter concerns the future of a young lady who is very close to you" and goes on to suggest that the best thing I can do for such a young female relative would be to send her to the Campana to learn cooking, secretarial skills, Savoir Faire (sic) and "social efficacy". She would also go to the school's Society Ball, escorted by a cadet from the local military academy.

Obviously, the Campana has not met up with any of the young ladies close to me. From my 24-year-old niece, Carey, who runs her own publishing company, to my eight-year-old niece, Rachel, who is more socially efficacious than Viviane Ventura, they are a formidable bunch. Beautiful, intellectual and intelligent, I think they would prove more than the Campana could handle. And as for those poor cadets, I fear that my awesomely accomplished female relations would eat them for breakfast.

TALKBACK

Doctors in need of treatment

From Anne Ashley, *Timmy-noggy House, 49 Godstone Road, Purley, Surrey*

What a curious muddle the medical profession is in. Dr Stutterford (August 18) declares that the parents of babies who are born with life-endangering congenital heart conditions are not in a "fit emotional state for the necessary detailed discussions" and, further, "the mother will not be in a position to comprehend" (my italics) the future difficulties. Thus he states the orthodox medical opinion that only doctors are endowed with the ability to make decisions about experimental surgery or any other kind of medical interference on other people's children. He implies that doctors are in a "fit emotional state" to make these decisions. But the rigorous exclusion of any form of discussion or encouragement of emotional growth within the training process of doctors and nurses must surely lead lay people to question this extraordinary and arrogant assumption.

Further, it appears that, when there are no exciting and adventurous surgical decisions to be made, parents are paradoxically expected by the same profession to be able to make complex decisions and to cope with handicapped babies quite as a matter of course and usually with no guidance, empathy or even minimal understanding from doctors and nurses who have been trained that caring attitudes diminish their expertise.

Recently a new born, handicapped baby disappeared. The parents of this baby, as the parents of all such babies, were under enormous stress and, in this case, there was no possible treatment. The experiences of similarly distressed parents leads one to conjecture that, in this case, there were no "detailed discussions" about the strength of the marriage or whether the parents would be able to cope. It was simply assumed that they would.

The medical profession must not be allowed to pick and choose which parents it should make decisions for. Indeed, it would be a great relief for patients if the profession would study the whole process of "making decisions" and this is underlined by the recent disquieting reports from several ombudsmen. Nor should this society continue to train doctors who believe that, without any understanding of emotional dynamics, they have the arbitrary power either to make unilateral decisions about people's lives or when there is no medical action possible, to withhold consideration and concern.

FIRST PERSON

Music to my ears on the Tube

I heard it as I stepped off the escalator at Finsbury Park. I looked around for the source of this heavenly sound, a sound as unexpected as it was delicious, then realized it came from a busker who stood some yards back from the bottom of the escalator. The busker was female. Her eyes were closed as she played the solo accompaniment to Mozart's flute concerto. The part of the orchestra was supplied by an enormous stereo transistor/record.

In front of her was spread out a piece of sackcloth on which were a few coins to which I added 10 pence.

"What a pleasure it is to hear you play," I said.

The busker nodded and went on playing, opening her eyes a slit in acknowledgement of the 10 pence, the appreciation, or both. On the way home I passed a male busker playing the solo accompaniment to Brahms' Violin Concerto. I gave him 10 pence too and wished I had time to say and hear more.

As I hurried on, it occurred to me that I, and all the other commuters, did, in these circumstances, have the choice; that this was one of the rarer forms of unsolicited music and therefore much to be recommended in that it gave people the option whether to listen or not.

When I go to the hairdresser, for example, I am subjected from the moment a gown is draped around my shoulders to the moment I pay the bill to the high decibel, and for me unwelcome, jingles of Radios One, Two or London. No one has ever asked if I, or any other client, want this diversion.

It is not only annoying because it is less attractive to me than Brahms or Mozart, since I accept that either of them could be equally irritating to some folk as the sound of Boy George or Michael Jackson is to me; it is annoying because one cannot escape from it.

There are stores from which one feels excluded, though the stock is seductive, because a transistor has been turned to maximum volume and the music is alien.

It is this alienation that I think is most irksome. We are divided not by age or class, but by obligatory noise, natural to some, loathsome to others.

Whether it is the majestic cadences of *Traviata* or the simple philosophy of "When will there be a harvest for the world, yeah, yeah, yeah", it is not improved by being played fortissimo, not when there is no prospect of getting the volume reduced.

I have been a guest at weddings and other functions where the band or disco has been so loud that all attempt at communication with fellow guests had to be abandoned.

In public places there is usually a preference for the amplified beat of guitar and drum accompanied by frenzied vocalization. Maybe it is lyrics like "Wanna be starrin'-somethin'" or "Gonna get even, baby" or the ear-busting head-splitting tumult that make it all seem threatening.

Which is why it gave so much pleasure to hear Mozart's Flute Concerto No. 1 in G Major played by a busker in London's Underground. And when I heard Brahms being celebrated on the same day I began to wonder if it is the wind of change that whirled through these corridors, I do hope so.

I am sure I could tolerate music of this enduring beauty in the hairdressers', even with the pitch turned up, though I would still rather be asked if I minded and have others asked if they minded too. Goodness knows I have often longed to march up to the transistor and ask its owner, with a touch of acid in my voice as I turned the volume knob anti-clockwise: "Do you mind?" But that is not quite the same, is it?

Mary Bourne

Mothers can give their children a better start than nursery schools, as Colin Hughes reports

Why child's play teaches best



Important homework: Barbara Tizard and co-author Martin Hughes, who found nursery schools far less effective than learning at home

Child psychologists have long subjected mothers and children to artificial tests in cold and strange surroundings to reach the conclusion that special play programmes and tactical questioning are the best way to stimulate the pre-school mind. It has taken Barbara Tizard, professor of education at London University, and Dr Martin Hughes, a research fellow at Edinburgh University, thousands of hours listening to and recording children's conversations in the home, to reassert what many mothers know is commonsense: they are their child's best teacher.

Not that the two researchers want to undermine nursery schools and their teachers, or send working mothers mad with guilt and fleeing back to harassed housewifery. Nor do they want to put legions of childminders out of work. They do want mothers to see that even a few minutes talking over afternoon tea may teach their children more than hours with a nanny or a morning in nursery school.

Most particularly, Dr Tizard, a child psychologist who has spent much time carrying out those clinical tests, has found that educators have based their theories of child development on studies which vastly underestimate children's learning power.

Sitting in her director's office at the Thomas Coram Foundation for Children in London, with the bubbling noises of play drifting through the window from the foundation's special playground where adults are only allowed when accompanied by a child, she explains why she and Dr Hughes launched their research.

"I have spent a long time watching children in nurseries, and became increasingly concerned that children who should have been full of curiosity and questioning appeared subdued and even dull. I began to suspect that teachers who rigidly applied the theories they are taught were missing out on the quality of children's learning ability, and wanted to find out why."

The findings will soon be published in paperback.

When Dr Tizard and Dr Hughes compared kitchen chatter with nursery school conversations, it was clear that not only do mothers consistently satisfy their puzzling progeny, but children were fully able to follow logical thoughts through to intelligent con-

clusions. Some bright four-year-olds showed powers Dr Tizard believes many teachers would think impossible.

Even family rows about domestic issues taught children complex facts about their wider social world, from wage earning to why we have to take other people's characters into account. They debated why the Queen wears no crown, why vets kill animals and extended their vocabulary way beyond what they displayed in the classroom. There, children rarely asked questions, or challenged their teachers and only replied with reluctance.

Despite all the children having attended nursery for at least a year, they only held an average of ten conversations an hour with their teachers.

At home mothers kept up an astonishing average of 27 and hour. Besides being twice as long as the school talks, many were also what Dr Tizard calls "passages of intellectual search", conversations in which children doggedly sought successive answers until they resolved confusion over a problem that might have been worrying them for days. Not one such conversation was recorded in school.

Dr Tizard chuckles: "I don't want to mislead anyone into believing that children can understand everything. Of course they can't. I can never forget when my own son, aged

about four, heard me describe a man we had seen as walking along with eyes on the ground. My son looked up at me aghast. He really believed that the man's eyes had fallen out and he was tramping on them."

Every mother has amusing tales to tell like that. The strange thing is that teachers don't seem to remember what their children were like."

Despite all this, many mothers remain overawed by professional wisdom. Anxious to give their children a head-start, they continue to hand over children to the professional educators as soon as possible. The researchers found no evidence that school gives even working class children any advantage. Those teachers who are now enthusiastically urging parents to come into the nursery should consider whether they might not learn more by following the child home and watching mother at work.

Naturally mothers start a length ahead, with a long history of shared experience and the chance to enjoy tête-à-têtes with their child. Only 11 per cent of British families have more than two children aged under 16, so the pupil-teacher ratio at home is nearly ideal. That said, nursery schools are still obsessed with the idea that play is the only way a child can learn fruitfully. The book suggests that open-plan schools



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Young Children Learning, by Barbara Tizard and Martin Hughes, is published by Fontana on September 18, price £2.95 paperback.



P.O. Box 7, 200 Gray's Inn Road, London WC1X 8EZ. Telephone: 01-837 1234

SOLIDARITY SKIN-DEEP

At last year's Trades Union Congress much was heard about the "new realism", according to which union leaders were to come to terms with the democratic fact of a Conservative government confirmed in office at a general election on a programme of trade union reform. They were also to reappraise the temper and requirements of their members and modify their policies accordingly.

Mr Len Murray was the embodiment of that revisionist programme. He strove to apply it in the three-cornered dispute between the NGA, Mr Eddie Shah and the law. He was, he thinks, torpedoed by Cheltenham. Now he has the sad duty of sitting in the middle of the platform for the last time, in a week when his previous efforts will all be blown away by Mr Scargill's wind machine.

Instead of a new realism will be the old seeming, as the barons struggle to create an appearance of solidarity with strikers whose conduct many of them heartily disapprove of and whose peremptory demand that all pits be kept open until exhausted or unsafe many of them think unreasonable. They do not want to be tied to the NUM's chariot wheels; nor do they want to see the NUM routed, since their own power would be compromised in the collapse.

The formula that has been produced to provide cover for the confusion is equivocal. The general council affirms "total support" for the NUM's objectives of "saving pits, jobs and mining communities", and total support for measures to make the strike more effective by not moving coal or coke or substituted oil across NUM official picket lines and not using those

materials if they are taken across picket lines. However the same statement goes on to record that the NUM acknowledges that implementation of those measures "will need agreement with unions who would be directly concerned".

Since the main unions in the target areas of steel and power generation have signified that they do not agree to anything of the kind, the formula is self-contradictory. Mr Terry Duffy of the engineering workers' union, for one, lays emphasis on that point. Mr Scargill prefers to think that the executives of those unions, whatever their present views, will be bound to further the policy once it has been endorsed by the TUC today.

Even if Mr Scargill is right (and he cannot be right of the steelworkers, who have been through a period of rapid contraction far more severe than anything proposed for the miners and who are therefore tenacious of such jobs as remain) he reckons without the foot soldiers. "We are not in command of some army of commandos or puppets" (Mr Murray again). The members have minds of their own, and are coming to expect to be afforded the opportunity to declare their minds by ballot. Their reluctance to join hands with Mr Scargill was mapped in three opinion polls reported in yesterday's papers. And there is harder evidence before the eyes of the delegates at Brighton in the duplicated failure to sustain a national dock strike on behalf of the miners.

In compensation, it is claimed that the NUM has been obliged to give the general council of the TUC a purchase on the dispute. That is true; it enters by the same door as the new manifestations

of "total support" are supposed to issue from. The hope of the moderate members of the general council is that this will enable them to influence the miners' picketing tactics and negotiating stance. Perhaps; but with Mr Scargill's ruthless absolutism on one side of the table and a vacillating and divided membership of the general council on the other, it is anybody's guess who will have more effect upon whom.

Once the miners had raised the standard of confrontation the traditions and practices of British trade unionism dictated a display of solidarity from the TUC. But the formula chosen for the purpose is a dishonest one with subsequent recrimination built into it. And it is silent on all the reservations its sponsors feel and could legitimately have expressed about the miners' action.

What is more, by formally associating the TUC with secondary picketing and action it removes the main ground for the inhibition, which has prevailed throughout the miners' strike, against taking unions to court for civil wrongs done through unlawful picketing and industrial action. The effects of such litigation on the attitude of moderate trade unionists will no longer have to be considered since they will already have become implicated in unlawful action through the decision of the TUC. The law may at last be drawn from its scabbard. It may be used as the remedy for which it was fashioned. "We have strict statutes and most biting laws" which we have let sleep;

Dead to inflection, to themselves are dead,
And liberty plucks justice by the nose.

THE EMPIRE STRIKES BACK

This summer President Chernenko disappeared from public view to enjoy the southern sun of the Crimean coast, but not all the communist party bureaucrats have found the holiday months relaxing. The Moscow leadership has launched a series of wide-ranging purges which have shaken the ranks of administrators the length and breadth of the USSR.

When senior officials in the non-Russian republics are dismissed and a few executed, the question of nationalist discontent naturally arises. Are the Russians in danger of losing their grip on the hundred or so other nations which form the remaining half of the Soviet population? But the USSR is less a Russian empire than a multinational domain ruled by party apparatchiks drawn from all nations, and it is not so much Russian domination which is under threat as the continuation of the Kremlin's centralized control and the survival of the unworkable planning system.

Certainly the Russians have a higher proportion of top jobs than could be justified by their share of the population, which has probably dropped below the 52 per cent reported in the last census. Almost 70 per cent of Central Committee members, for example, are Russians. Promotion of the Russian language at the expense of their native tongues is resented by

many non-Russians, although a common means of communication is clearly required. There is a tendency to blame most of the hardships of life in the USSR on an alien system imposed by Russians alone, but responsibility for the present Soviet regime has to be shared more widely.

Moreover, an examination of the purges and harsh judicial measures reported recently in the press of the non-Russian republics suggests that the victims' offences were less of a nationalist nature than of a variety common enough throughout the USSR. In Georgia last month a clergyman, two doctors and an actor were sentenced to death for their part in an armed hijacking attempt; a girl student accomplice was imprisoned for 14 years. In January the party newspaper *Zarya Vostoka* reported:

One must look the truth in the face: it is not such a rare occurrence that from cultured, well-educated families come spiritually crippled young people, criminals and drug addicts. It was precisely such young people who committed that horrifying, scandalous crime on 18 November last year...

Their motivation was the same as for the defection of the young Estonian Mr Valdo Rampere and his wife, a desire to leave the USSR. Yet these were

not people from dissident circles but from the privileged sector which has gained most from the Soviet system. Mr Rampere was formerly a deputy to the Estonian Minister of Justice. Following criticisms by the Central Committee in Moscow the Estonian party leader Mr Karl Vaino has admitted that "crime prevention work is weak" and that there was cases of "large-scale embezzlement of socialist property" in Estonia. The republic's Minister of Finance was among those publicly rebuked, and many other leading officials were dismissed.

It is not only the Baltic and Transcaucasian republics which provide evidence of high-level corruption and inefficiency. In the Central Asian republic of Uzbekistan *Pravda Vostoka* reported the sacking of the Minister of the Cotton Industry for "unprincipled work, violations of state discipline and serious defects in the selection and placement of staff". The chairman of the republic's Union of Journalists was dismissed for abusing his position for personal gain in a way "incompatible with the ethics of journalism". But most significant was the admission that output was falling, wastage and theft were widespread and "corruption encompasses many categories of personnel, including certain ministry and enterprise administrators".

PANACEA'S BOX

It is good to know, from an advertisement placed in *The Times* last week, that Joanna Southcott's box is still available to rescue the nation from its tribulations. The assurance came from the Panacea Society, guardians of the ark and testament of the Woman clothed in the Sun: crime, banditry, distress of nations and perplexity will continue to increase until the bishops do their stuff and open the box of sealed writings. Thereupon all will be revealed, with the advent of the millennium.

The bishops come into it on the authority of the prophetic herself, who declared before she died in 1814 that her box was to be opened at a time of national distress in the presence of four-and-twenty bishops, in line with Revelation, iv, 10.

The last time the box was opened was on July 11, 1927, in a ceremony at Church House, Westminster. It had come into the hands of the National Laboratory for Psychical Re-

search. All bishops were invited. One turned up, and he, a suffragan. The box was found to contain among other items a pistol, child's nightcap, dice box, calendar of the French Court of 1783, a lottery ticket (Richardson Good Luck and Company, 1795), coins, ear rings, an edition of the *Metamorphoses* of Ovid, and a book called "Surprise of Love, or an Adventure in Greenwich Park".

Something had gone wrong. Either the psychical research people had got hold of the wrong box or, more likely, the ceremony was under-bishoped and so ineffectual.

In the present state of affairs a panacea is just what is needed. Yet its discovery depends on twenty-four bishops being mustered for the purpose. It is not absolutely certain that they have to be Anglican bishops, though in the lifetime of Joanna there was no other sort of bishop abroad in the land; and in doctrinal matters, as distinct from special illumination, she

never strayed further from the Church of England than Methodism.

But where are twenty-four bishops of the necessary credulity to be found, Anglican or otherwise? Not in Durham. In the bible-belt of the United States? Rome, though well supplied with bishops, can hardly be expected to deliver; for as Macaulay pointed out Rome has its own way with visionary women: the Countess of Huntingdon would be in the calendar as Saint Selina, and Joanna Southcott would be remembered as the founder of an order of bare-footed Carmelites.

There is an impasse. The thing cannot be done without bishops, but the bishops will not play. The Crown Appointments Commission simply does not make them in the Southcott mould. It looks as if the world will have to stagger on in perplexity and distress of nations at least until the end of Satan's reign, in (is it?) sixteen years' time.

If, however, all that is proposed is a voluntary scheme, ample opportunities already exist for older people to give their time and talents in community service. There is a breathtaking diversity of opportunity in the voluntary sector, and for those who seek guidance REACH (Retired Executives Action Clearing House) or the 300 volunteer bureaux throughout the UK can see that their skills and experience are put to appropriate use.

It is barbaric to suggest that those in receipt of a hard-earned pension should be compelled to carry on working. The individual does not yet belong to the state.

Yours faithfully,
NICHOLAS GRACE, Director,
REACH,
Victoria House,
Southampton Row, WC1.
August 28.

Work of the elderly

From Mr Nicholas Grace

Our national community service is once again being proposed, but this time for the elderly (letter, August 27). If it is to be compulsory, not only is the suggestion anti-libertarian, but it is a contradiction in terms to compel people to do good. It would, too, require a massive new bureaucracy to supervise it.

Pit strike implications for Britain

From the Director of Christian Action

Sir, On your front page today (September 1), alongside the headline "Jobless up 15,000 in steady trend" - to 3,115,888 - is the other: "MacGregor puts case to the TUC". Much of the page concerns, of course, the miners' strike.

The issues of the strike are complex, but there is no doubt that it is overwhelmingly by people who fear they are the next in line for the "steady trend". Those who are already unemployed will understand the strikers' only too well. Those in full-time work and whose jobs are not threatened will find understanding more difficult.

A deep-seated fear cannot be cast out by reason alone, especially if that fear is not groundless, e.g. if the "steady trend" has advanced to your door.

That, surely, is why the situation calls for a new imaginative quality of reconciling initiative.

Yours sincerely,
ERIC JAMES, Director,
Christian Action,
11 Denny Crescent,
Kempington, SE11.
September 1.

From Professor Alan Day

Sir, Mr Aubrey Jones (August 24) like a number of your other correspondents derives lessons for current fuel policy from attempts to forecast the demand for and supply of various kinds of energy as far as 50 years ahead. Such forecasts of technological and economic circumstances are almost certainly grossly misleading. (Who in 1934 could possibly have forecast the fuel situation in 1984?)

But even if it should prove right that in some decades from now it will be economical to exploit coal seams which cannot be exploited today except at heavy loss, it is very strange indeed to conclude from this that the seams should be used up now. Once the coal has been dug out it is no longer available for future exploitation.

If one really believes that these subterranean seams will ultimately become very valuable, the right solution is to leave the coal in the ground, enabling future generations to exploit it by whatever means then prove most efficient - something which no one can know today.

Long-term pessimism about future fuel costs therefore simply reinforces the conclusions of those

Children as our vital resource

From Mrs Margaret Wynn

Sir, Your leading article of August 27, "Benefits for children", refers to the demographic circumstances of the 1980s. With a few ups and downs the British birthrate has been declining for 20 years and for over 11 years has been consistently below the long-term replacement level.

If the current total period fertility rate stopped falling and stabilised at the present level there would be, in due course, a fall in the population of England and Wales of about 18 per cent per generation, disregarding any effect of immigration.

Many people welcome this prospect of a falling population and the task of stabilising population at a lower level may well be left to a future generation. There is, however, surely no demographic argument at the present time for depriving that minority of couples who produce most of the next generation of any "bounty for the maintenance of children."

Your leading article refers also to the social circumstances of the 1980s. The Manpower Services Commission has emphasized that the prospects of employment are declining permanently for young persons without marketable knowledge or skills. It is not possible for Britain to enjoy the full fruits of modern industry, agriculture or services without a large investment in the upbringing, education and training of the coming generation.

The greater part of the cost of this investment will, in any event, fall upon parents. More competent and trained young persons will take longer to educate and be dependent longer upon their parents. A tax system which makes little distinction between a married couple with and without dependent children reduces the resources available for investment in the next generation and so, too, does any reduction in any social payment for children.

Child benefit replaced the child tax allowance for taxpayers and gives the same benefit to parents who pay no tax.

Alfred Marshall once said that regard for the future was both a chief product and a chief cause of civilization. Regard for the future points to children as the crucial resource.

Yours faithfully,
MARGARET WYNN,
9 Views Road,
Highgate, N6.
August 28.

Figuring it out

From Mr J. G. Links

Sir, I am surprised that the Post Office has not already answered Mr Blow's letter (August 25) explaining that the postcode system, like the closing of post offices, is all in the cause of productivity.

Do its sorters really need such feather-bedding? If I write to a friend living in a Swiss village, all I put on the envelope is his name and "CH 1295 Mies" and the letter is delivered promptly enough. This is more than can be said for a letter to my tax inspector whose address occupies seven lines (and this is often beaten by the addresses of academics who write to you).

But what about the productivity of those who have to type or print these prolix addresses (or reference numbers, about which much can be written) or wait in the even longer queues of the remaining post offices? Reduced services may result in increased productivity in one area and less in another.

In East Germany, whence I have just returned, one queues for everything - not because of shortage of goods (such as potatoes or rail tickets or rubber stamps) so much as of people to sell or issue what is needed.

Where are all the people who might be helping to make things work? Presumably waiting in queues for something else.

Yours faithfully,
J. G. LINKS,
2 Hyde Park Street, W2.
August 29.

Matters of opinion

From Mrs Marie Staunton

Sir, The literary device used by Digby Anderson in his article (August 22) uses half-truths and innuendo to discredit the independence of an inquiry dedicated to disentangling fact from allegations. Mr Anderson's accusation that the personal political opinions of certain members of NCCL in past decades will affect the present views of a distinguished independent outside panel is as nonsensical as the suggestion that NCCL should politically vet its members.

Members of the Communist Party have been elected to NCCL committees - as have Conservative Party activists. The individuals of differing political opinions named by Mr Anderson have done sterling work for NCCL, as have members of all the major political parties.

In his eagerness to discredit the inquiry Mr Anderson overlooks the real question of the seriousness of allegations relating to the policing of the miners' dispute.

It is open to the inquiry to decide that the police have acted, in his words, "with reactive firmness" against "illegal violence of the pickets". Unlike Mr Anderson, however, before doing so, they will look at the facts of the policing of the dispute, at the role of the courts and, for instance, the constitutional position of the National Reporting Centre before reaching any conclusions.

Yours faithfully,
MARIE STAUNTON,
Legal Officer,
National Council for Civil Liberties,
21 Tabard Street, SE1.
August 22.

Children as our vital resource

From Mr W. T. Gribbin

Sir, Your leader of August 27 about benefits for children gives me further doubts about what exactly our Conservative Government is supposed to be conserving.

As a teacher, I see few signs that its icy puritanism is dedicated to the quickening of young minds through education. Resources go elsewhere.

As a father of eight children I feel angry and threatened that this same puritanical sterility now has its dead hand pointed at family allowances, which constitute 25 per cent of my income. To have this money reclassified as "welfare for the poor" would be really rubbing my humble teacher's nose in the dirt of declining status and reward.

If the Government really are conservers they will stamp, with at least a show of indignation, on the idea that "procreation is a matter of personal pleasure for parents". This is the stuff of a computer, squeamish about flesh and blood, cherishing sterility as more precious than a future generation that might object to an absence of conservation in the environment, in education, health and employment; it is the stuff of a society that legalises the murder of that unborn next generation.

The Institute of Fiscal Studies has got it wrong anyway. The tradition which I conserve and purvey says that it is sex, not procreation which brings the personal pleasure; that, for humans, involves love - not quite the same as pleasure. Rearing the procreated is actually not all personal pleasure at all!

The job of the state is to help me, as teacher and parent, in my task. Let the Institute of Fiscal Studies be first to tell that the state exists to serve, and help me serve my children; then let it implode into its own death-wishing think-tank.

I reckon that most Marxist governments show a greater desire to conserve than do our Conservatives. What are they trying to conserve? It isn't people.

Yours faithfully,
W. T. GRIBBIN,
Lindisfarne, Old Hall Green,
Ware, Hertfordshire.
August 28.

Fast food for francs

From Mr Peter McAndrew

Sir, In his letter of August 25 Mr Adam Ruck expresses the vain hope that the Académie Française will not fail in its duty to ban from Larousse all imported gastronomic terminology (Sandwich? Pizza? Chili con Carne?).

The truth is that the Académie is responsible for *Le Dictionnaire de l'Académie*, the wheels of which turn sufficiently slowly to delight all the "purist prigs" we have been reading about in your columns of late. It wields as much power over Larousse as it does over Webster's or the OED.

However, if the word "Macdo" survives another 50, or better, another 100 years, then the cautious immortals might just consider its inclusion in what should be by then the tenth edition of their magnum opus. I suggest Mr Ruck need have no fears on their behalf.

Yours faithfully,
PETER McANDREW,
20 Rue de Commandant Mouchotte,
75014 - Paris,
France.
August 26.

Infants at risk

From Dr J. C. Allen

Sir, The assertions of the Brooke Centre people (August 18) really ought not to go unchallenged.

To begin with, I know of no evidence to prove that if abortion is freely available there will be less of it. In fact, the evidence points the other way: make abortion freely available and there will be more of it.

Their assertion, then, that the recent attempt by the United States to act on the basis of moral principles will increase abortions is wrong.

And secondly, the way to reduce infant mortality is by medicine, by alleviating hunger, or even by contraception, but not by the destruction of healthy children in utero.

Yours sincerely,
J. C. ALLEN,
7 Victoria Court,
Albert Road,
Leicester.

Thought for the day

From Mr Michael Morrice

Sir, Mr Owen Curtis (August 29) need search no further for the meaning of "think tank", as it is included in a recently published dictionary, *The Modern Newspeak*, by John Pick.

Thin tank: ironic title for an organisation within which troublesome intellectuals may be immersed and forgotten for long periods.

Yours faithfully,
MICHAEL MORRICE,
14b Kennington Oval, SE11.
August 29.

From Mr J. D. F. Green

Sir, I always thought a "think tank" was a goldfish bowl in which intellectuals exercised themselves without hope of making progress. I was once chairman of one.

Yours etc,
J. D. F. GREEN,
The Manor,
Chedworth,
Cheltenham,
Gloucestershire.
August 29.

A SPECIAL REPORT

World aerospace

Aviation is moving out of recession and the airlines are in a buying mood. There are signs of optimism at this week's international air show and flying displays at Farnborough.

THE world aerospace industry is assembling at Farnborough today for the Society of British Aerospace Companies' biennial exhibition and flying display in a more buoyant mood than two years ago when the recession was still biting, and sales of aircraft, engines, and equipment were in the doldrums.

Passengers and freight are now returning in encouraging numbers to the airlines, putting this sector of the industry into a buying mood, while the absence of any *détente* between East and West is increasing the sales prospects of the military sector.

SBAC estimates the total world market for civil, military, and space "hardware" sales between this show and the end of the century at some £1,000bn. It also estimates that 350,000 people will pass through Farnborough's gates between today and next Sunday, when the air show closes, to view the wares of 500 exhibitors from 23 countries, which include 150 aircraft, 70 of which will take part in the flying display each afternoon.

Nobody expects that any large orders will be logged and announced during the course of the show. Farnborough, and its great rival the Paris aviation *salon*, held in alternate years, are for seeing what the aerospace industry is developing, and for meeting potential customers — contacts which may not come to fruition for several years.

It is also for coming together with partners, for few aerospace manufacturers today can muster either the financial or technological capacity to embark on new projects on their own.

Developmental costs of aerospace are becoming a major part of its customers' demand: quieter, lighter, safer, and more efficient products. Two of the major trends in the industry which will be mirrored in the new aircraft on show, and in the exhibition halls, space in which was over-subscribed by 30 per cent several months ago, are advanced aviation electronics (avionics), and new materials designed to replace aluminium, the basic aviation construction metal since wood and wire went out of fashion in the 1920s.

Of these two advances, avionics is making the faster progress, and most of the new airliners coming off the production lines in Europe and the

United States have their essential flight instruments generated by computers on to cathode ray tube screens on the flight deck, and have the ability to fly themselves with great accuracy on journeys across continents.

But amazing as these inventions are, the avionics sector of aerospace believes they are only the beginning of a revolution as the microchip becomes more powerful and even smaller.

New materials, notably carbon, fibre and other composites, and lithium-aluminium, already form non-load-bearing structures in a number of aircraft in both airline and military service today, and are beginning to be employed for some primary structures as well.

British Aerospace has a contract to make an all-carbon fibre wing for a new Swedish fighter, while only a few days before Farnborough began the company joined up, at its Kingston-upon-Thames factory, the main sections of the second-generation Harrier vertical take-off interceptor, which, in its various versions, will have an all-composite wing, cockpit, and horizontal tail.

But the day of the all-composite aircraft is still a long way off, and the debate will continue at Farnborough over whether carbon fibre is really the material for the future, or whether it will be lithium-aluminium, which can be worked on existing machinery. Both are, at present, more expensive than aluminium but, being lighter, offer attractive payload savings, a factor which, with future uncertainties over the price of oil, the aircraft industry cannot ignore.

The arrival for the first time in the history of the Farnborough Show of the Russians will, inevitably, create a great deal of interest. None of the three aircraft, a turbo-prop airliner, a big helicopter, and the wide-

bodied IL-86 airliner, is new to the West. In fact the latter has been displayed at several Paris shows and has been in service with Aeroflot on air routes within the Soviet Union for five years.

The stationing of these aircraft on the Farnborough flight line will, however, give western observers a leisurely opportunity not normally afforded to size up the progress of Soviet aviation technology. The Russians, in their turn, will no doubt be anxious to measure western technology.

Although perhaps more open than it was in the past, the military side of the business at Farnborough will still be limited by security in what it can display. Noticeable trends here will be in avionics, not only navigation and cockpit displays, but in early-warning radars and infra-red detectors, and in the miniaturisation of missile systems.

Companies will also be ready to show their progress in "stealth" — that is, making aircraft less detectable by shielding the "signature" of their engines from heat-seeking missiles, and by employing new coatings on their wing and fuselage surfaces to lessen their reflection on radar screens.

In the space sector, the entries of

many countries will reflect the growing international nature of the business, with nations as far away as Indonesia and the Middle East taking part in the preparation of satellites and experiments destined to take rides beyond the earth's atmosphere on either the European Ariane rocket or the United States shuttle.

The development of communications satellites is providing increasingly large amounts of work for companies whose background is in the manufacture of aircraft. British Aerospace, for instance, is a partner in a contract worth \$1.6bn to make five such satellites for the Intelsat consortium, with a further 11 craft on option.

Each Intelsat satellite will weigh 4,000lbs in orbit, stand 39ft tall, and their solar panels will generate 2,000 watts of electrical power, sufficient to service 33,000 telephone calls and

four television channels. The main drive of the aircraft engine manufacturers, as laid out in the Farnborough exhibition halls, will be towards a new generation of powerplants which will offer the airlines and the military more power for less fuel — and at fewer decibels than in the past.

An important topic of debate in this sector of Farnborough will be the recent decision, albeit still with some qualifications, to allow the development of a short take-off and landing airport in the disused London docks only six miles from the centre of the city. This is bound to create a special interest in the two airlines which will initially operate into the London Stipport, the de Havilland of Canada Dash 7 and Dash 8, both of which will be on the flight line at the show.

From today until Thursday are trade days at Farnborough, when the airline chiefs, the military leaders, the ambassadors, and the politicians will be visiting to investigate the trends mentioned above. Friday, Saturday and Sunday are the public days.

To entertain them, there will be, not only the 70 aircraft in the flying display, but historic machines including a Spitfire, Hurricane, and Lancaster, and the Royal Air Force aerobatic team the Red Arrows in their BAE Hawks. It all looks as if it will add up to a vintage Farnborough show.

Arthur Reed

ON OTHER PAGES

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Flying with foreign partners

Startling rises in the cost of design, research and development, and production have forced more and more aerospace manufacturers into cross-border collaborative projects since the last Farnborough show so that there is today hardly one major aircraft-maker which does not have foreign partners, often based on the other side of the world.

In the sector producing commuter airlines, the Swedes are working with the Americans on the SF340, the Spaniards with the Indonesians on the CN-235, and the French with the Italians on the ATR-42. Parts for the current range of Boeing airliners arrive at Seattle from Japan, Canada, Northern Ireland, and dozens of different cities within the United States.

The growing European aircraft industry is based on the principle of international cooperation, and a fleet of three Super Guppy aircraft ferries large sections of airbuses from factories in Germany, France, Britain, and Spain to the assembly line in Toulouse.

British Aerospace sends the wings of the A300 and A310 airbuses to Germany for completion, but in the case of the new 150-seater A320, which is now being toolled up, it will complete the wings at its Bristol factory, where the supersonic Concorde was made.

Disagreements over which country should "lead" such international projects, and suspicions that partners less able in technology would learn from their peers, and then take that knowledge to their own markets, were rife in the early days of collaboration, but seem now largely to have evaporated — although the French still appear anxious to go their own way with a design for a European fighter.

Even Rolls-Royce of Britain, and Pratt and Whitney of the United States, traditionally implacable enemies in the market for jet engines, have been forced to work together by the sheer impossibility of any one company, however large, being able to fund the development of the families of quiet, powerful, and economical powerplants which the airlines are demanding for the 1990s and beyond.

The V2500 which is being developed by a newly-formed company, International Aero Engines, not only has Rolls and Pratt working side by side, but has inputs too from the engine manufacturers of Japan, West Germany, and Italy. Rolls has also recently signed an agreement

for the transfer of technology on large engines for wide-body airliners with another of its old American rivals, General Electric which, in its turn, collaborates with the French engine manufacturer SNECMA to produce the CFM56 for 150-seater airliners.

But even with four powerful nations working together, as in Europe, finding the development funds for future projects presents problems, a case in point being the TA 11, a four-engine, long-range airliner, which France, West Germany, Britain, and Spain would like to start as a replacement for the ageing Boeing 707, now out of production.

The willing partners to be courted

The cost of the TA 11 project could be as high as £1bn, and none of the partner manufacturers is confident of being able to obtain its share from its government so soon after obtaining funding for the A320.

New partners, willing to invest money to learn aerospace technology, are therefore being sought. The Japanese and the Chinese, both already heavily dependent on western aviation "know-how", are the obvious nations to be courted, but there are other countries with aerospace aspirations, among them Brazil, Romania, and Indonesia.

In the meantime, the aerospace manufacturers of the West are seeking to increase their efficiency and lower their costs through greater use of computerised design and machine-tool control, and the wider application to the airframe and engine structures which they are building of lighter, and in the long-term cheaper, materials such as carbon-fibre and other composites, and lithium aluminium.

There is no doubt that a large aircraft made almost entirely of composites, as opposed to gliders, some of which have been built of these materials for several years, will enter service before the end of the century, but as has been proved in the case of Lear Jet and its efforts to produce an executive jet of non-traditional aerospace materials, there are still a lot of problems to be solved along the way.

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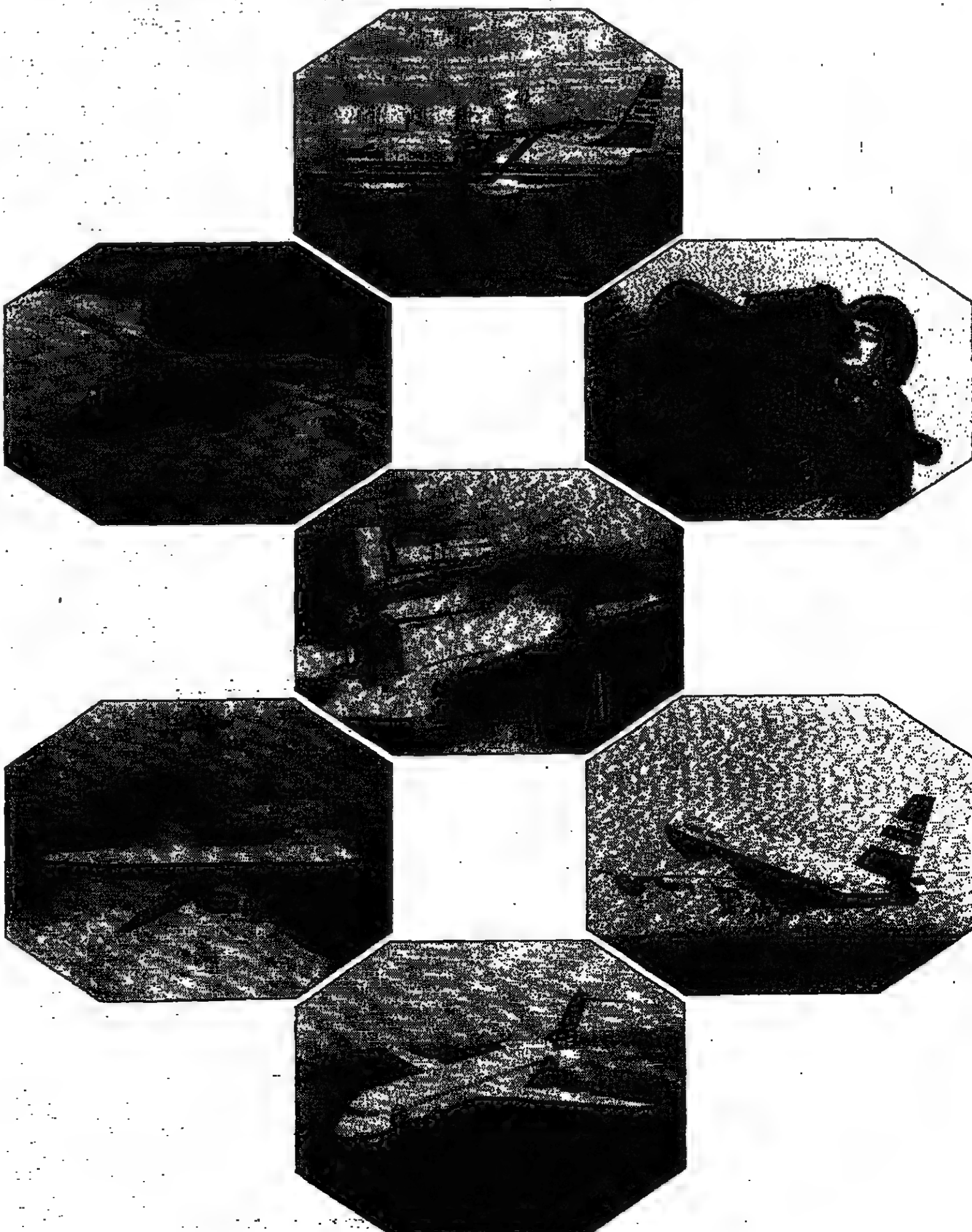
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WORLD AEROSPACE

British Aerospace, putting faith and money on the wing

With a number of new projects agreed during recent months, the British aircraft-manufacturing industry now has one of the most comprehensive ranges of civil and military aircraft, helicopters, engines and missiles in its post-war history. But it is continuing to find the market for these products slow as potential customers shake off the effects of world-wide economic recession.

Since the last Farnborough show the industry has shed some staff and closed some factories, but at the same time - conscious of the fact that the development period for new aircraft can be five years or more - has committed itself to investing enormous sums of money in its future.

The most significant investment came in the spring when, after months of uncertainty, the Government agreed to sanction loans of up to £250m so that British Aerospace could design and build the wing for the new European Airbus A320 airliner.

Bae had originally requested £437m from the Government, proposing to put in an additional £200m from its own funds, to meet the total cost of wing development of £637m. It is now finding the difference between that figure, and government loans, from profits, and from commercial loans.

In taking on this heavy financial load, and at the same time increasing the 20 per cent stake which it had in the two previous Airbus projects, the 300-seat A300 and the 220-seat A310, to 26 per cent, Bae reinforced its faith in collaboration with the European aerospace industry. At the same time, it proved that it is still able to build on its own by launching, at a cost from its own funds believed to be around £150m, the advanced turbo-prop (ATP), a "stretch" to up to 72 seats of its long-serving 44-seater 748 airliner.

The decision to launch the A320 was taken with 51 orders from five airlines; that to launch the ATP with no orders at all. The Bae 146 70/100-seat airliner picked up a prime customer in Pacific Southwest Airlines, of San Diego, California, with an order for 20, worth \$300m, with options on a further 25, but the hunt for

further buyers goes on up against formidable competition from the Americans and now the recently launched Fokker 100 twin-jet.

Bae recently completed an extensive sales tour with the 146 of China and other countries in the Far East.

The long-term nature of the aerospace business is proved by the continuing success of British Aerospace's 125 executive jet, the first version of which made its maiden flight as long ago as

the Civil Aviation Authority.

But the Jetstream is, or soon will be, up against a new generation of turbo-prop commuter airliners, such as the US-Swedish SF340, the West German Dornier 42, and the French-Italian ATR 72, all of which are actively seeking airline funds. This also applies to the two commuter airliners being produced by Short Brothers, of Belfast, the 330 and the 360.

The decision to launch the A320 was taken with 51 orders from five airlines

August, 1962. In the intervening years the *marque* has been progressively improved, and the latest 800 series is equipped with automatic flight control, and cockpit instruments displayed on cathode ray tubes. The sale of the 500th 125 is expected by the end of this year.

Completing the Bae civil aircraft "family" is the Jetstream 31, a 19-seat twin turbo-prop which is beginning to sell well to small commuter airlines in North America, Australia, and now in Britain as new entrants to the airline industry are freed from licensing restraints by recent decisions by

These have sold well during the period while the foreign aircraft mentioned above were being developed, and all manufacturers are now watching closely to see whether airlines will continue to prefer the simple and rugged reliability of the Short products, or turn to the greater and more expensive sophistication of the contemporary designs.

Westland, Britain's only manufacturer of helicopters, is also in the thriving commuter business with its W30, a civil version of its military Lynx, which is in service in Los Angeles and New York. But



The latest version of the British Aerospace 125 business jet is the Series 800 which incorporates the new more powerful Garrett TFE 731-5 engines, improvements to the wings, and a reshaped rear fuselage. As a result, the range is increased to some 3,000 miles.

America's vast aerospace industry, boosted by the Reagan administration's rearmament programme, is at least in financial terms heading towards a year of consolidation and improving profitability boosted by a growing optimism that the world's airlines will soon begin a massive ordering spree.

Most of the signs are now pointing to a more healthy climate for the plane makers as the world's major economies pull themselves out of recession. More than \$100bn of civil aeroplane orders are reasonably expected to be placed in the next 10 years - and it is clear that the production and technological expertise and financial might of the giant US aerospace corporations will ensure that they prosper as a result.

Even a cursory glance at the latest financial statements of the big US companies - Boeing, McDonnell Douglas, Lockheed and Rockwell - reveals an expanding, optimistic and forceful sector of the US economy. It will also put into perspective the aerospace industries of other nations, even the pan-European Airbus Industrie consortium which is the only real competitor to the American industry.

Boeing, by far the world's largest jet airliner manufacturer - it has made almost 5,000 - announced pre-tax earnings for the first half of 1984 of \$259m against \$251 in the same period of 1983. The company said the rise was attributable "primarily to increased interest income and continued favourable performance on US Government programmes".

Mr T A Wilson, the Boeing board chairman, said the world's airlines had experienced a growth in traffic and projections indicated a significant improvement in profitability for 1984, but he stressed that the market for commercial aircraft remained extremely competitive. "There continues to be excess capacity, especially as it relates to wide-body jetliners and the competition for the balance of the market is very aggressive."

Such conditions, said Mr Wilson, continued to result in substantial pressure on prices and in some cases the requirement for trade-ins of older airplanes and financing commitments.

In recent months, business has picked up significantly for Boeing. In the first half of this year, civil aircraft deliveries totalled 68 planes against 127 a year earlier. After seven months, however, sales stood at 111 aircraft compared with 136 for the whole of 1983.

Boeing's sales to the US Government in the first half totalled \$1,955m, a rise of \$426m compared with a year earlier, and the company said confidently that growth in military sales was expected to continue through 1984 and into the foreseeable future.

The company's firm order book at the end of June was

\$20.6bn, against \$18bn at the end of 1983, of which three quarters was for commercial customers, including foreign governments.

Another sign that conditions are improving comes from Boeing's decision, after several years of retrenchment, to begin hiring labour again. In 1982 and 1983, Boeing's Seattle workforce was being run down at the rate of about 10,000 a year, but this year the company plans to recruit about 8,000 workers.

Boeing and McDonnell Douglas are, on the civil side, now engaged in a fierce three-cornered fight with Europe's Airbus Industrie consortium for the jet airliner orders in the next decade. Lockheed, maker of the TriStar, has withdrawn from the commercial airliner business to concentrate on defence equipment.

But while the forecast amount of civil business available sounds impressive, it must be remembered that the plane makers have gone through an extremely turbulent few years.

In the late 1970s, orders were landing on the aerospace companies at the rate of about 700 a

year but in 1982 the total dropped to 262 and in 1983 to 232.

Airlines are now hoping for better profitability and, in any case, will have to replace large numbers of aging and noisy jets towards the end of the decade with the new generation of high technology, less thirsty and much quieter aeroplanes.

According to Boeing estimates, the world's airlines will take delivery of 384 planes this year falling to 283 next year but rising to 503 in 1989. Of the latter, 363 will be standard body jets and 140 will be wide bodied. It adds that in the decade up to 1995 total sales of 3,850 aircraft will include short range models worth \$51bn and medium range worth \$40bn.

Boeing has a family of jets to offer, the newest being the impressive 757 twin jet. The 737-300, the latest version of the ever-popular short range jet, is selling well and Boeing has 400 and 500 derivatives planned. The latter will be a candidate for the new International Aero Engines power unit in which Britain's Rolls-Royce has a significant stake.

Westland's main sales and future development thrust continue to be in the military sector, and to this end the company flew its Lynx 3 prototype, faster and with a greater payload than previous versions, this summer.

Government funding to Westland of £41m for its W30, and of £60m for its part in the development of a civil version of the EH101 helicopter on which it is in partnership with the Italians was announced earlier this year. The EH101, due to make its maiden flight in two years' time, is powered by three American-made engines, and is being produced in naval and army versions, as well as the civil type, which will seat 30.

While British Aerospace reported profits for 1983 of £82m, Rolls-Royce, Britain's only aircraft-engine company had a net loss of £193m as the workforce was reduced, new orders sought, and new alliances forged.

Like the airframe manufacturers, Rolls has found it too costly to develop new engines on its own and has this year teamed up with its traditional US rival Pratt and Whitney, together with engine companies in Japan, West Germany, and Italy, to develop a new engine, the Y2500, designed to power the new generation of 150-seat airliners, such as the European A320. At the same time, it has entered into a more limited transfer of technology with its other great American competitor, General Electric.

A lack of firm decisions on future military aircraft is bedeviling long-range planning in the British aerospace industry at present. Airframe, engine, equipment, and aviation electronic companies would welcome early indications from Government, as the end of Tornado production comes in view, on what role they are to play in the Eurofighter project, which of four competing trainers is to be selected for the RAF, and whether the single-seat fighter version of the Bae Hawk trainer, being unveiled at this Farnborough show, is to be funded into full production.

AR

The 737-500 may also be Boeing's answer to the Airbus A320, the 150-seater due to enter service in the spring of 1988. The all-new 7-7 model for this sector has been left on the drawing board - the market, says Boeing, does not justify the investment.

McDonnell Douglas also has shelved plans for a new competitor to the A320 and for the moment is relying on its successful MD-80 of which three models are now in production. Here again, a proposed version of the MD-88 seating up to 164 passengers would be equipped with the LAE engine.

In February, the MD-80 received a massive boost with an order for 67, worth \$1.3bn, from American Airlines, plus an option to buy a further 100.

The company this year also reversed its decision to phase out the DC-10 tri-jet when Federal Express, the US-wide parcels delivery business ordered six in a \$350m deal.

McDonnell, which went on the acquisition trail last year and bought, among other companies, Hughes Helicopters, boasted a 26 per cent increase in earnings in the second quarter of this year. This boosted the half-year figure to \$145.2m net earnings from \$121.4m a year earlier on sales that rose from \$4bn to \$4.57bn.

The company, like its other US counterparts, is doing well from military contracts. The F-15 Eagle fighter, F/A-18 Hornet aircraft carrier strike fighter, and the AV-8B Harrier II (the US version of the British jump jet) are, according to McDonnell, unmatched as a family by the competition.

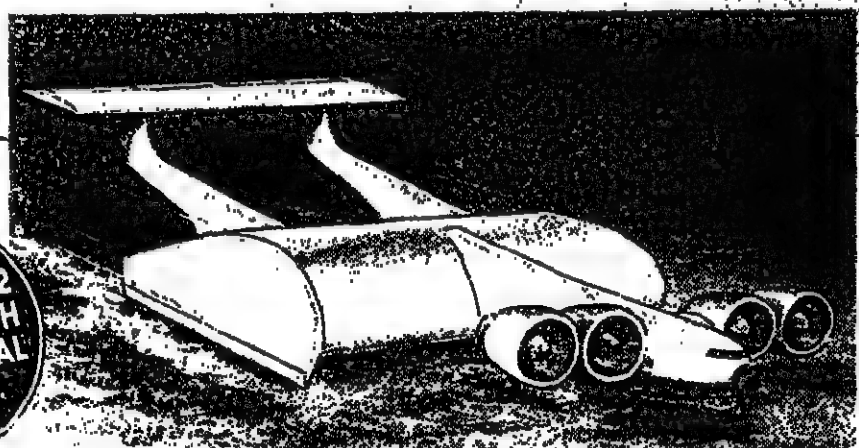
Elsewhere in the US industry, there have been some remarkable financial performances recorded by those such as Rockwell, Northrop and Martin Marietta. Rockwell, producer of the Space Shuttle, has been helped by the revival of the B-1 bomber programme. The first B-1B is due to be rolled out this autumn and the \$20.5bn programme involves production of 100 aircraft.

Lockheed, producer of the titanium-skinned Blackbird reconnaissance aircraft and the famous Hercules transport plane, has recovered spectacularly since ditching the loss-making TriStar. Its net income rising by 22 per cent in the first half of this year to \$146.4m.

Last year, Lockheed announced its interest in building a new supersonic airliner in the 1990s once a suitable partner could be found. The company wants to get its civil business back to the 30 per cent level it achieved when the TriStar was in production and believes that a supersonic airliner bigger than Concorde could win customers in the rapidly growing Pacific Rim regions.

Edward Townsend
Industrial Correspondent

FACT, FICTION OR FLIGHT OF FANCY?



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6 Boeing and McDonnell Douglas are now engaged in a fierce three-cornered fight with Europe's Airbus Industrie consortium for the jet airliner orders in the next decade. 9

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Edward Townsend on why engine producers now have partners

Marriages that must work

Collaboration has been the key word in any discussion of the world aero engine business in the past two years. But behind the comradeship there have been extremely hard bargaining sessions and some agonising heart searching as the manufacturers try to guess the future of their highly competitive markets.

None of the world's major engine producers, and very few of the smaller companies, are now without at least one partner, the most significant impetus to their marriages being the enormously high investments needed to develop new jet engines.

The rash of cooperation has also occurred at a time when airlines have been hit by the worst recession since the war and new aircraft orders have been scarce. Following successive oil crises in the 1970s and increasingly stringent noise regulations, operators have been demanding more fuel efficient and quieter power units.

In the case of Britain's state-owned Rolls-Royce, brought to its knees in 1971 by the expense of developing the RB 211 engine for the Lockheed TriStar, going it alone was finally abandoned earlier this year when the company and its rival General Electric of the United States became risk and revenue sharing partners.

This highly significant deal, described by the Rolls chairman, Sir William Duncan, as a watershed for the company, gives each partner a share in the other's development of big engines in the 25,000lb-60,000lb thrust range.

At the same time, Rolls is taking part in GE's programme to develop the CF6-80C2 engine, the type of high technology unit for wide bodied jets such as the Airbus A300.

There are already four other partners in the GE development - Snecma of France, Volvo of Sweden, Motoren-und Turbinen-Union of West Germany and Fiat Aviazione of Italy. These four have a 20 per cent stake.

The Rolls/GE tie up was announced at the same time as the British Government said it would stump up some money for Rolls's planned stake in the V-2500 engine, a power unit designed for the coming generation of high technology 150-seat aeroplanes.

In May, Rolls was told that it could expect to receive only £60m of the £113m it had sought from public sources. In

total, the company's stake in the V-2500 engine is about 30 per cent.

The V-2500 project, originally involving Rolls and a group of Japanese aerospace companies, had already been expanded to include the arch competitor of the British company - Pratt & Whitney of the US - plus MTU and the Fiat subsidiary.

These two collaborative ventures should, it is hoped, ensure that Rolls maintains its position as the world's number three aero engine maker for the rest of the century. Without them, there is little doubt that as the weakest, Rolls faced a bleak future.

A further collaboration deal was announced towards the end of May when Rolls said it was sharing with Turbomeca of France the cost of a £100m helicopter engine development programme.

The engine, the RTM-322, will be a 2,100 hp turboshaft unit for use in aircraft like the planned EH 101 being produced by Westland and Augusta of Italy. It could also power replacements for the Wessex and Puma helicopters currently in use by the Royal Air Force.

Rolls has been in need of the kind of support to be gained from collaboration as it was so badly mauled by the recession in the airline industry. Four years ago it tooled up to produce 300 big civil engines a year but in 1983 received orders for only 30.

And it had the smallest slice of the world market - just 11 per cent of the 11,300 engines sold in the decade up to 1982 compared with Pratt's 68 per cent and GE's 21 per cent.

The three competitors all receive government funding in the form of defence contracts, but the huge spending on arms of the Reagan Administration has given GE and Pratt a much bigger home market than that of Rolls.

Pratt & Whitney, owned by United Technologies, was beaten to two military contracts earlier this year and saw a sales decline in the first quarter, but its total government sales still eclipses that of Rolls. In the first six months Pratt sold military engines worth \$2.38bn, some 29 per cent of the company's total.

Future demand for aircraft and engines are now looking more optimistic

It was of course GE which broke Pratt's hold on the US jet engine market when it won in February a one-year contract giving it 75 per cent of the Pentagon's orders for 1985. In July, GE won a \$1.58bn order from the US Air Force to provide 428 engines for the B-1B bombers.

On the civil side, as the fortunes of the airlines begin to revive, estimates of future demand for aircraft and engines

are now looking decidedly more optimistic.

Rolls believes that while real overall growth in the 15 years to 1998 in the airline business will be restricted by over-capacity to under three per cent a year, the retirement of old technology aircraft and engines could lead to a total requirement for more than 5,000 aeroplanes.

Of the 4,000 or so expected to be ordered between 1987 and 1997 some 42 per cent, says Rolls, will provide sales for new versions of Pratt, GE and its own big turbofan jets.

The total civil engines and spare engines market for the decade is put at nearly 12,000 units worth, at April 1983 prices, some £27bn.

Most of the engine producers are now giving serious consideration to a return to propellers, albeit high technology ones, to provide even more fuel efficient engines.

Rolls has been developing the advanced propfan concept for the 100-150 seat aeroplanes of the 1990s. Such units would use up to 40 per cent less fuel than the best currently available turbofans installed in aircraft such as the 737 and DC-9.

Propfans typically have 10 wide blades which are very thin and highly swept which allows for efficient operation at high cruise speeds and much lower cabin noise than with less swept blades. Work is also taking place on using counter-rotating propellers to reduce noise even further.



The Tornado shows off its crew - and its hardware

Europe: the new force in aerospace

The successful launch last month from Kourou, French Guiana, of the Ariane-3 rocket carrying two European telecommunications satellites reinforced Europe's claim to be taken seriously as a world force in aerospace.

Its beginnings in the early years following the Second World War were inauspicious, as dozens of small companies went their own and often competing ways with airframe and engine projects, but in the middle 1980s the European aircraft industry has come together impressively and provides a balance to that of the United States.

Ariane provides a case in point. Were it not to exist, the nations of the Western world wanting to put hardware into orbit would be dependent upon the American space shuttle, and there would be no brake on the cost of each ride.

Early faults in the Ariane system, which produced two crashes in the programme, now appear to have been overcome as a result of the growing technological confidence which is evident within European aerospace, and there have now been five perfect lift-offs since June of last year.

European governments, notably those of Britain, West Germany, and France, have invested heavily the taxpayers' money to achieve a position in world aerospace, but justify this expenditure on the triple grounds of balancing the American effort of job creation, and of the accretion of high-technology knowledge, in computers, in metals and other materials, in design, and in electronics, which has an impact

throughout a wide spectrum of other European industries.

European aerospace is certainly no cottage industry today, making simple products, and leaving it to the United States to initiate all the running in pure and applied research.

At the British Aerospace factory at Warton, Lancashire, a Jaguar bomber has been converted successfully into a "fly-by-wire" aircraft, that is, the mechanical links which connected the pilot's controls with the moving surfaces on wings and tail have been removed and replaced by electronic signalling via computers.

Gearsticks both side of the pilots

A similar system is now to be found in the A320 150-seater airliner which is being developed by the European consortium Airbus Industrie. In addition, the airliner will be controlled by small sticks, the size of a gear lever of a motor car, in place of the traditional control columns.

The sticks are situated to the left and right of the pilot and co-pilot, leaving them an uninterrupted view of their instruments - which are largely displayed on computer-driven cathode ray tubes, rather than on the traditional electro-mechanical dials.

Europe is now anxious to embark on two further technically-advanced, but highly-expensive projects: a European fighter, and a long-range, four-engine airliner, the TA II. Such projects show up one of the continuing weaknesses of the European

system, the need to obtain agreement of a number of partners, which is a time-consuming process, particularly when such enormous sums of investment money are involved.

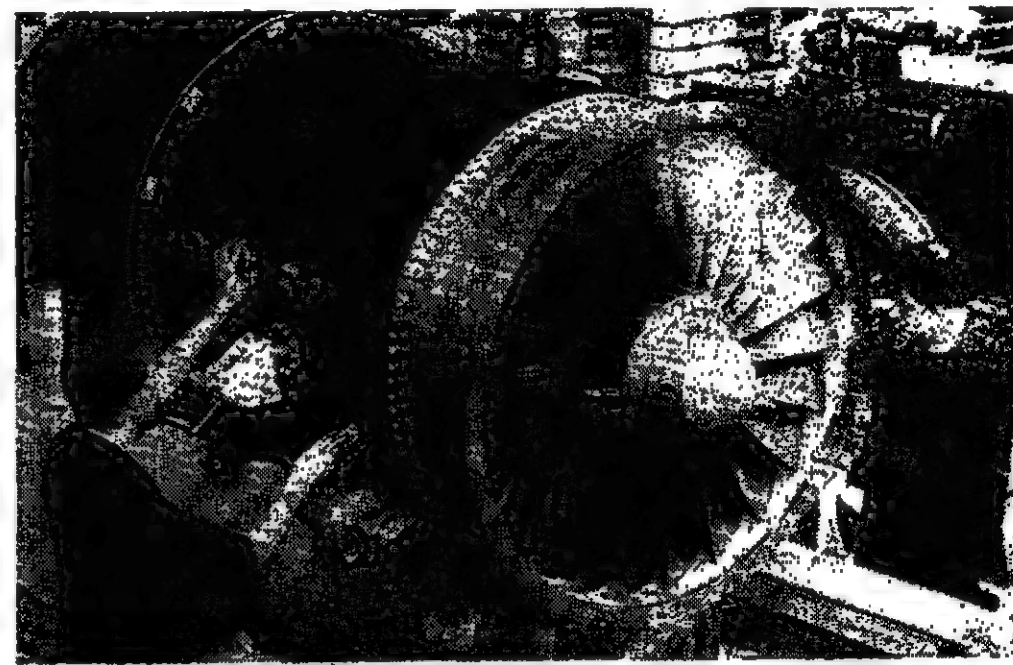
While the talking continues the Americans prowl the European markets with their own excellent range of aerospace products, both military and civil. Although Airbus has stemmed the US tide, with the majority of the big European airlines choosing its products, the military scene is not such a happy one for the indigenous manufacturer.

Only the forces of the three partner manufacturing nations of the Tornado bomber, Britain, West Germany, and Italy, have bought the aircraft, and almost all air forces on the continent have the latest US fighters in their inventory, with the American F-16 being made in the Netherlands by the Fokker company.

In addition to the F-16, there are other examples of transatlantic aerospace cooperation - SAAB, of Sweden, collaborates with Fairchild, of the US to make a new commuter airliner; Shorts, of Belfast, makes parts for the Boeing 747. But overall today America and Europe are split into two aerospace camps.

It is a battle which is deeply felt by those who lead the two sides. As M. Bernard Lathiere, president of Airbus Industrie said when his consortium beat the Americans to a particular airline deal: "Little Red Riding Hood has bitten the wolf."

AR



The first Rolls-Royce Tay engine being examined for its initial run.

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WESTLAND TECHNOLOGIES

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Westland plc

Yeovil, England

Getting a jigsaw off the ground

The process of creating a large jet airliner is a hugely complicated process involving not only safety and stringent quality control but also the bringing together of an enormous number of parts and components.

A vast multi-million pound world industry has been developed to supply the big aerospace companies. Most of the equipment supplied is as vital in terms of weight, passenger comfort and safety as the more readily recognizable engines or the airframe itself.

Airbus Industrie's headquarters at Toulouse in southern France, like its American competitors has a series of interior mock-ups of its two wide bodied aeroplanes - the A300 and A310 to demonstrate to potential customers the type of interior furnishings that are on offer.

Rows of different coloured seats, some harder - which the Germans like - some softer, for the French, can be tried and compared. The range of galley equipment and configurations, toilets with folding or sliding doors, and handles to assist hand-capped people - all items

that have to be considered in detail both for cost factors and service to the customer.

Competition is fierce among the suppliers and has intensified during the world recession. According to Airbus, customers no longer demand equipment from their own national industries; quality and price are now more crucial.

However, in the field of high-technology ancillary aircraft equipment, Britain's Lucas Industries figures largely in the industry and is an undoubted world leader.

Lucas is still hit by recession

Lucas Aerospace produces all sorts of bits and pieces ranging from computerized wing mechanism controls for the Tornado multi-role combat aircraft to engine ice protection systems.

Last year Lucas's sales of aerospace equipment were worth £255m, some £16m lower than 1982 but the slowing down of redundancy and the improvement of efficiency saw the company increase its pre-tax

profits to £15.4m. Lucas turnover was hit particularly by Lockheed's decision to end the TriStar programme, which involved big purchases of Lucas equipped Rolls-Royce RB 211 engines, and the stretching-out of Tornado orders.

Despite its world renown, however, Lucas continued to be affected by recession. At the end of last year, Alan Watkins, general manager of the aerospace division, said: "Although there are some signs of recovery in passenger traffic the airline industry continues to suffer from low yields and excess capacity and we see little prospect of a substantial upturn in civil aircraft orders before 1985."

In March the company announced interim aerospace equipment sales of £125m and profits dipped before tax by £2.3m to £6.3m. Nevertheless, Lucas notched up some notable successes including an engine pod contract for the Gulfstream III won against strong domestic US competition.

Others recorded by Mr Watkins include actuators and ball screws for the Advanced

Medium Range air-to-air missiles (AmRAAM), air valves for the new Boeing 737-300, a digital electronic fuel control for the Fiat ARGO auxiliary power unit fitted to the Italian AMX fighter, electro luminous cockpit lighting for the Saab-Fairchild SF 340, and engine intakes complete with electrical de-icing for the CN-235 commuter aircraft.

On a smaller but no less important scale are numerous companies providing specialized aircraft equipment. An example is Gravier, the Slough-based subsidiary of Alleghany International, which recently introduced what it claimed was the world's first microprocessor base engine fire-detection system.

Another giant of the industry

The system, which incorporates a single micro chip to analyse information and monitor potentially dangerous situations, is designed for civil and military use. Gravier says that malfunction is "virtually eradicated" because of the reliability of digital electronics.

Dunlop, like Lucas, is another giant of the motor industry not always associated with aircraft systems, but which provides considerable earnings.

Dunlop's pioneering work on carbon brakes landed it the plum contract to provide an initial 100 sets of wheel and brakes for the new Boeing 757 airliner.

Boeing has an option to buy another 200 sets which could bring the total contract value to £200m and Dunlop is investing a total of £15m at its Coventry plant to boost capacity for the two contracts.

The company claims that while the revolutionary carbon brakes cost triple the amount of conventional steel brakes they last three times longer and are 1,200lb lighter. Dunlop is now hoping to win the brakes contract to equip the Airbus A320, the 150-seater aircraft due later this decade.

E.T.



● A310, Airbus Industrie (Europe). Product of a European consortium led by France, West Germany, and Britain, this 220-seat airliner is now proving itself in service, and is contesting sales with Boeing around the world. A long-range version, the series 300, is being developed.



● Sherpa, Short Brothers (Britain). This is the military version of the Short 330 airliner, and the first of an order of 18 was handed over last month to the United States Air Force. USAF will use the Sherpa to fly engines and other spares around its bases in Europe.

Spot the plane. Here is a cross-section of the aircraft you will see at Farnborough.

● F-20 Tigershark, Northrop (United States). First flight of this development of the F-5 fighter was in August, 1982, and the manufacturer is looking for customers world-wide. Tigershark is powered by the GE F404 turbofan, has advanced avionics electronics, and a Mach 2 (over 1,000mph) top speed.

● Lynx 111, Westland (Britain). Latest in the "family" of helicopters, developed originally under a joint Anglo-French accord. Westland is producing Lynx 111 in both army and naval roles, and is to fit it with advanced-technology rotor

blades made of composite material. Company will also be showing the civil version of the Lynx, the Westland 30.

● SP30, SAB-Fairchild Sweden-United States. Joint product of two aerospace manufacturers on either side of the Atlantic, this 35-seat commuter airliner was certificated, and went into service, this summer. Crossair, a Swiss airline, was the initial customer.

Put yourself on the spot at Farnborough

● NDN-1T Turbo Firecracker, Firecracker Aircraft (Britain). One of four entrants for the competition to provide 150 new trainers - an order worth £250m - for the RAF. It will show its prowess in the air each day alongside two of the other candidates, the Swiss PC-6, and the Brazilian Tucano.

● An-72, Antonov (Soviet Union). A twin-engine, short take-off and landing transport, the An-72 is one of three aircraft which the Russians are bringing for their first showing at Farnborough. With the Mi-28 helicopter, it is scheduled to take part in the flying display each afternoon.

● B737-300, Boeing (United States). Powered by the US/French CFM56 engine, and due to be certificated next month, the 737-300 symbolizes a trend to bring older types up to date with new power-plants and electronics. Its competitor from Europe is the Airbus A320, still in the early stages of development.

● Tornado, Panavia (European). Both the Interdictor version (in service) and air-defence version (being developed for the RAF) are being shown by British Aerospace, partners in the project with aerospace companies in West Germany and Italy. The RAF is to

receive 185 interceptors to replace existing, aging fighter types.

● CN-235, CASA (Spain) and Nurtanio (Indonesia). Representative of a new generation of commuter airliners made under the terms of international partnerships, the CN-235 first flew in November last year. It is a 40-seater, twin turbo prop, aimed at both civil and military markets.

● EMB-120, Embraer (Brazil). This 30-seat, twin-turboprop commuter airliner first flew in late 1983, and is now undergoing

its flight-testing, with initial deliveries due early next year. A number of US commuter airlines have expressed interest in a type which is likely to have a low price tag.

● Mirage 2000, Dassault-Breguet (France). The latest in a long line of Mirage planes from this manufacturer, both the 2000 interceptor, which flew in late 1982, and the

later 2000N two-seat strike aircraft will be shown. The first squadron of 2000s is forming, while the 2000N will enter service in 1985, armed with nuclear missiles.

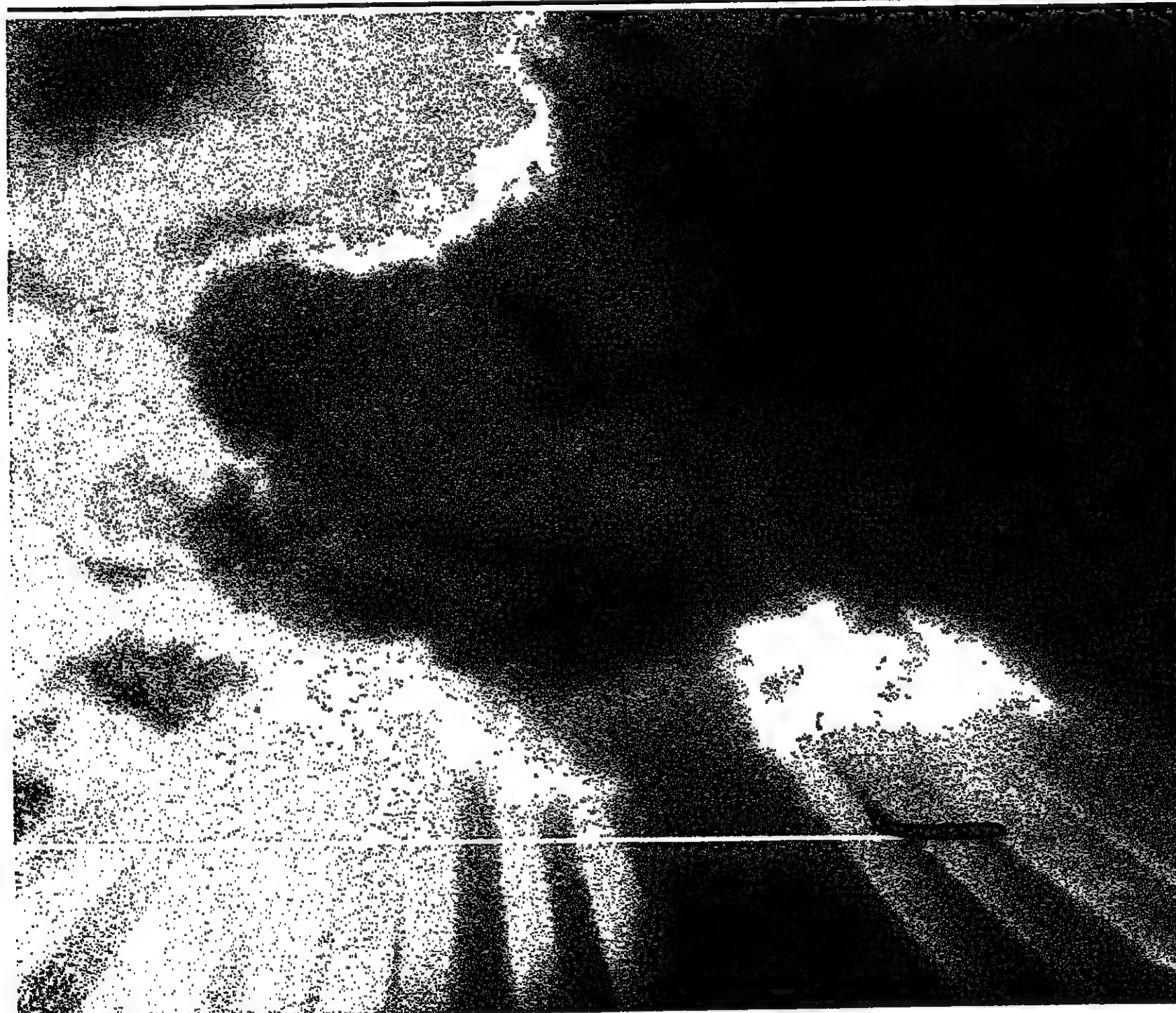
● Skyship 500, Airship Industries (Britain). This is the largest version of the Skyship 500 airship which appeared at Farnborough two

years ago. Being produced at the old airship base at Cardington, Beds, projected uses include, TV camera platform, maritime reconnaissance, and sightseeing.

● Mi-26, Mil (Soviet Union). The latest product of Russia's major helicopter design bureau, the giant Mi-26 is on offer as a civil airliner, but defence observers at Farnborough will be assessing its obvious military roles.



Nose job: a passenger-jet interior being assembled at British Aerospace factory in Hatfield, Hertfordshire



Plessey Systems in Aviation at Farnborough International '84.

Aviation is a major example of a market in which Plessey technology has been in the forefront for fifty years.

Today, commercial aircraft flying with more than 25 major airlines, and military aircraft serving in more than 50 of the free world's airforces, rely on Plessey systems and equipment.

In defence, Plessey has considerable experience as a prime contractor for multi-million pound projects, and a systems

capability covering radar, intelligent displays, communications and avionics.

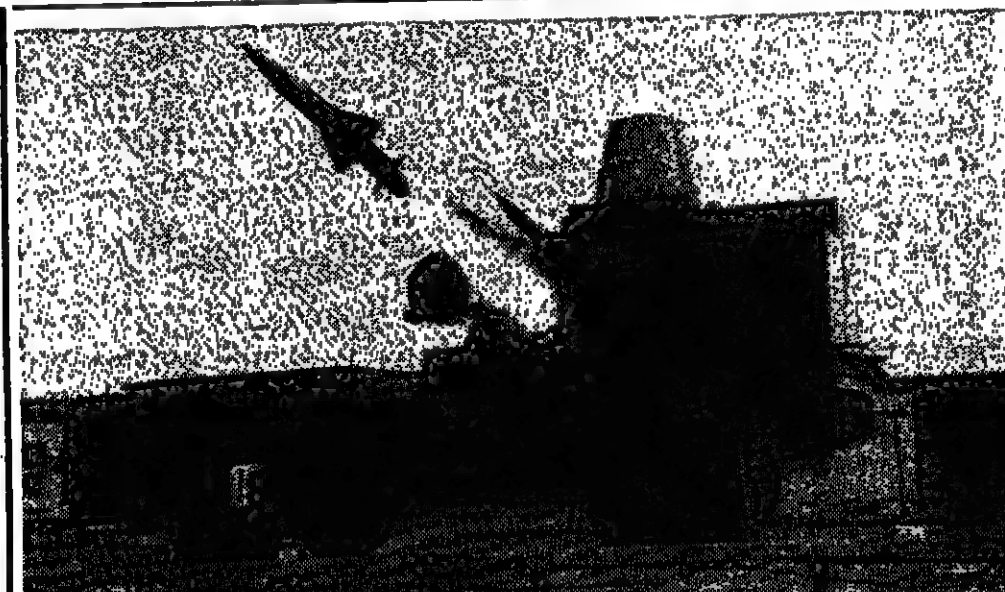
The establishment or updating of airports and the provision of comprehensive air traffic control systems are other important areas where Plessey technology is playing a leading role.

Plessey - reliability in the air, and on the ground - at the Farnborough Air Show - September 2-9.



PLESSEY

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British Aerospace's anti-aircraft missile, the Rapier: facing obsolescence by laser weapons?

Weapons development, like that of aircraft, is cyclical, generation following generation. The two, however, are out of step. Missile manufacturers are now in a period of intense activity, working on sophisticated new weaponry with which to arm the generation of combat aircraft designed during the 1970s.

Their aim is to produce weapons which will enable an attacking aircraft to stand back from its target, out of range of enemy air defences. By finding its own way to the target, such a weapon increases the chances of the aircraft and its crew surviving to fight another day. The development of stand-off weapons is a high priority for Nato, which realizes that its stock of highly expensive strike aircraft will not last long against heavy Warsaw Pact air defences.

There are two methods of producing a stand-off weapon. The first is to make a missile so accurate that it can place a large warhead directly on target hundreds of miles away. This is the principle behind the cruise missile. It is an expensive option.

Two best forms of guidance

The second method is to fill the missile with small warheads, called submunitions. When released over the target, these warheads scatter over a wide area, obliterating any error in aiming the missile. This is particularly effective when the submunitions have some form of terminal guidance so that they can home on to small, moving targets such as tanks.

The two most popular forms of terminal guidance are infrared and radar. Infra-red, or heat-seeking, has the advantage of being completely passive and therefore undetectable. Technology has advanced sufficiently to screen out decoy targets such as flares, a failing of early heat-seeking systems.

Infra-red has disadvantages, however. It works well both day and night when the air is dry, but moisture scatters the heat emitted by a target, so that rain and fog can prevent it being seen. It is also possible to generate special hot smoke screens which mask targets.

A better solution where weather is unpredictable is to

Zap! How lasers are changing the rules

use radar. By using high frequencies, the radar seeker can be made small enough to fit inside a missile. So-called millimetre-wave radar is difficult to jam and can be highly accurate, but it is expensive.

Both approaches are being pursued. The US Air Force, for example, is developing an anti-tank warhead called Skeet (it looks and flies like a clay pigeon). This has a small infrared sensor which, when it detects a hot spot - say the engine compartment of a tank - instantly triggers a high explosive charge.

This forges a disc of super-heavy metal into a high velocity slug aimed directly at the heat source. The result is devastating. Skeet can be fired from a falling container or fired into the air from a land mine.

Millimetre-wave radar will be used in the terminally guided warhead to be developed for a mobile rocket launcher which is to equip several of Nato's armies.

Such is the cost of developing this warhead that five nations are collaborating - Britain, France, West Germany, Italy, and the United States - and still it will not be ready until the beginning of the 1990s. International collaboration within Europe on the development of weapons is now commonplace. Transatlantic co-operation is less widespread, and is fraught with problems. The increasing cost of weaponry makes such joint ventures inevitable, however.

It is also inevitable that cost will pace the development of such weapons. Each increase in stand-off range brings a rise in the development and acquisition costs. The result is a slow, if progressive, evolution of weaponry towards the ideal.

Today, weapons on the verge of entering service carry a range of unguided submunitions, including runway-cratering bombs and area-denial mines. Had Britain's new JP233 airfield attack weapon been available to the Falklands task force, the Port Stanley runway would have been put out of action in no uncertain fashion.

JP233 and other similar submunition-dispersing weapons, are only released once they are empty. This means that the attacking aircraft must overfly the target to discharge its load of submunitions. The next logical step is to make free-flying containers which can be released to glide the last few miles to the target.

Once that has been perfected, the containers can be powered, either by small jet engines or rocket motors. This will require an autopilot and onboard navigation system to ensure that the weapon stays on course. It is then only a small step to long-range stand-off missiles dispensing terminally guided submunitions.

At this point the distinction between such a long-range stand-off weapon and a cruise missile becomes blurred. The air defences now being developed to counter cruise missiles will almost certainly be turned against such stand-off weapons. This includes lasers.

The advantage of speed

Much is claimed for high-energy lasers and other beam weapons, but they have yet to be proved effective. Given American concern over perceived advances in Soviet laser technology, however, it seems inevitable that such energy weapons will be developed.

The major advantage that lasers have over surface-to-air missiles is that the beam travels at the speed of light. In the time taken for a missile to reach just one target, a laser could destroy several. To be effective, however, the beam must remain on target long enough to cause damage.

Laser energy dissipates as it passes through the atmosphere, so terrestrial beam weapons are likely to be more effective at short ranges. Here again the speed with which laser weapons react is an advantage - if they can be made small enough to be as mobile as today's surface-to-air missile systems.

There are reports that the Soviet Union is already preparing to field lasers for use against aircraft. The stand-off missile may give the aircraft a new lease on life, but may itself be in danger of eventual extinction.

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New airliners for old, but where will the money come from?

According to the International Air Transport Association, the world's airlines are set to make a profit of round £190m during 1984, and a further profit of £150m next year. After returning consistent losses during the years 1979-82 which peaked at £1.4bn in 1981.

This reversal of fortunes, following the end of the recession, and the stabilizing of fuel prices, is insufficient, however, to provide the industry with the capital which it badly needs for large-scale investment in a new generation of airliners which will ensure low operating costs in the future.

There are exceptions. Airlines like Lufthansa and Swissair have managed to continue to renew their fleets during the economic downturn, but there are many other operators whose average fleet age is rising, with the result that they have higher maintenance costs, and suffer from what is known as "market resistance" - which means that potential passengers object to travelling in old jets, and take their business elsewhere.

New and stricter noise regulations at airports in the United States from January 1, 1985, and in most parts of Europe a year later, are adding to the pressures on the airlines to change their old airliners for new, and the lack of investment capital is forcing many into complicated leasing deals, so that many of the airliners in which you may fly today and in the immediate future will not be owned by the airline whose crest is on the tail, but by a consortium of international banks and finance houses.

Many of these deals contain options for the airlines to return the airliners to their real owners after five years, or even less, instead of writing them down over 15 years, as has traditionally been the case with equipment owned by the carriers.

And where the lease deals involve airlines such as the McDonnell Douglas DC-9-80, or the Boeing 737-300, which are improvements on designs which originated more than a decade ago, it gives airlines the options of watching the progress of the new generation of airliners, and

notably the Airbus Industrie European A320.

Both the DC-9-80 and the 737-300, and its predecessor 737-200, continue to sell remarkably well, and the debate among the airlines continues as to exactly when they will become outmoded. Both manufacturers plainly consider that date some way off, for although each has considered a new 150-seater, and has plans in an advanced stage on the drawing boards, neither has so far decided that the state of the market calls for the massive investment that is required - a decision which the Airbus consortium took earlier this year.

In the wide-body sector of the world airliner market, there is a head-on scramble for sales between the A300-600, and the A310, of Airbus, and the 747, from Boeing, with the 747 "jumbo" from the latter stable continuing to sell well after 15 years, and without any real direct competition.

This situation could change radically, however, if the manufacturers and the airlines are successful

in their campaign with the aviation authorities on either side of the Atlantic to have wide-body airliners powered by only two engines accepted as safe to fly over long stretches of ocean, and in particular the North Atlantic and the Pacific.

Flying such sectors with two engines rather than the four of the 747 would obviously be highly attractive for the airlines in operating costs, and if the plan is sanctioned, as seems likely, it could eventually erode long-term sales of

the 747 in favour of the extended-range versions of the 767 and the A310.

This would continue the trend of the airline industry to favour smaller "packets" of passengers at higher frequency of service, which has become apparent during the past two years. Although Boeing has extended the upper deck of its 747, it now appears unlikely that the 600, 800, even 1,000-seaters which were canvassed only a few years ago will materialize in the foreseeable future, although the British Airports Authority is probably wise to build stands able to take such monsters into the new Terminal Four at Heathrow, due to open for service next year.

Meanwhile, the airline industry as a whole is enjoying a vintage year for business, and particularly in the cargo sector. The weak pound against the US dollar has had the effect of filling transatlantic airliners to capacity with both people and air freight, and the result of that has been to harden fares and rates - although it is still possible to obtain

cheap trips across the Atlantic on specialist operators such as the Express and Virgin, and on the successful and benevolent Mr Freddie Laker, and his low-fare drive of the 1970s.

But although it is doing better, air transport still has not emerged from the effects of the turbulent economic weather through which it has been flying.

Mr Kurt Hammarfeld, director general of IATA, said recently that there was "still a long way to go before it achieved the sort of results expected of other major industries. He warned that the airlines will have to spend £130bn between now and 1993 on new aircraft, spares, and other fixed assets, pointed out that they are still owed \$650m in blocked currencies by countries, mostly in Africa, and said he saw a danger that as the government in the United States gave up the regulation of the industry, this role would increasingly be taken over by the courts.

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Boeing 747s and 767 at the company's Washington plant.

The smaller nations in the aero race

Brazil's aerospace industry did not exist when man first walked on the moon. Today it can count four world-class aircraft of its own design and 3,000 aircraft delivered.

Embraer, the Brazilian company concerned, is celebrating its fifteenth birthday show with a military turboprop trainer so good that it has been short-listed by the Royal Air Force and adopted by Shorts of Belfast.

This sort of performance is not unique among the young aerospace industries of the South, the term aviation often used instead of Third World. Aerospace design capability can be claimed by Argentina, India, Indonesia and Israel.

Other countries have competent aerospace industries, and do not consider themselves South or Third World. Australia, Canada, China and Japan. The smaller European countries can also claim aerospace competence, though only Britain and France possess complete industries. Among the most original of the small Europeans are Poland, Romania, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland.

The "rest of the world" aerospace industry is difficult to define. A little country like the Netherlands holds the European record for airliners sold (700-plus Fokker F27s) while a huge country like China has yet to

export a plane of its own design. So we shall look at the countries which, like Brazil, have succeeded in threatening the markets of the aerospace big powers with aircraft of their own design.

They all share a common worry, which is accentuated by the continuing failure of West Germany and Japan to catch up the complete aerospace industries of the United States and the Soviet Union and even those of Britain and France.

Whatever may be the measure which places Germany and Japan among the industrial world leaders, it is not aerospace. Both countries have sought to catch up by massive investment, mostly in design co-ops and licence agreements with the Americans, British and French, and by buying in engines and equipment. This method has been used by the other outsiders, some of whose taxpayers must be wondering when the costly industrial student will ever fly solo.

Some of the poorer nations have invested billions in the most advanced western machine tools - to cut under licence components which were outdated in the market 10 or 20 years ago. This is leading to disillusionment, especially in countries whose debts to the west have already become



Two of the young aerospace countries show their aircraft above. Indonesia's CN 235, and left, Brazil's Bandeirante, Xingu and Tucano.

unrepayable. Meanwhile every year the technology gap between the West and the rest becomes wider and wider.

Japan, which has flooded the world with its cars and consumer technology, has sold a few YS-11 light transports (with Rolls-Royce Darts) outside its domestic market, and a respectable quantity of Mitsubishi business aircraft (with American engines). But that is all. The country's airlines and air forces are almost wholly United States-equipped.

West Germany's Dornier has exported a respectable number of Skyvan and 228 light transports, but the country's airlines and air forces are almost wholly equipped with American aircraft. If the Ger-

mans and the Japanese cannot make it, some of the poorer aerospace aspirants might ask, what hope is there for us?

But they persevere. The emerging aerospace nations come to Farnborough and say in so many words: "Yes, we know that what we are trying to achieve is costing us the earth. We know that we'll probably still be buying from American, European or Russian aerospace shelves in the twenty-first century. But we shall never master our social and industrial backwardness until we master modern technology".

Argentina: The twin-turboprop battlefield-support Tucano showed its tough fighting qualities during the Falklands war. In happier days the aircraft

was shown at Farnborough. With the help of Germany's Dornier, the Argentine industry is developing a jet trainer.

Australia: Production of the Nomad light utility transport ends this year with only just over 100 sold. It has performed well in a competitive market. Australia hopes to win an RAF order for its W.20 Wamira turboprop basic trainer, due to be at Farnborough. If successful the Wamira will be Westland-built.

Brazil: In addition to the Tucano, also contending for the RAF trainer order, the Brasília light airliner will be strongly represented at Farnborough. Embraer's successful Bandeirante light transport gives the Brasília a good pedigree, as does

the Xingu VIP twin (chosen by the French defence ministry).

Canada: the de Havilland company's successful family of light transports will be sold hard at the show. The latest, the 34-seat Dash 8, will do well to outsell the 20-seat Twin Otter (800 delivered) in the hotly contested commuter-liner market. The four-engine 50-seat Dash 7 has scored an orderbook of 150. Like many competitors of all nationalities, the de Havilland family is powered by Pratt & Whitney Canada turboprops.

China: Having turned her back on the Soviet aerospace industry, on which she had become dependent, China has been looking more and more towards the American, British and French for engines and equipment. The air force operates MiGs (or Chinese developments such as the Q-5 Fantan) but the airline CAAC

flies Boeing 707s and 747s, British Trident, and French helicopters. China has designed and flown two civil transports, the Y-10 (closely resembling the 707 and with the same P & W JT3D engines) and the 18-passenger Harbin Y-11T "Twin Otter" (also with P & W engines).

Czechoslovakia: This Soviet associate industry can be proud of its LET-410 light turboprop transport and L-39 light jet advanced trainer. Both have been bought by the Russians.

Danish: As well as licence-producing MiG fighters, French helicopters, Anglo-French Jag-uar bombers and British and German light transports, India has shown its design capability with the HF-24 Marut super-sonic fighter, HJT-16 Kiran jet trainer, and SLV space rocket. A new turboprop aircraft, the HT-34 has just flown and is due to be shown at Farnborough.

Israeli: The Kfir jet fighter, developed from the French Mirage, is to be replaced by a multi-role combat aircraft named Lavi. Israel's capable industry, though heavily reliant upon America for engines, has

produced the Astra. The Westwind has had a significant run in the US market, though sales have slowed by recession.

Indonesia: The CN-235 commuterliner, a 40-seater with aft-loading doors, is being designed and built by Indonesia's Nurtanio in partnership with Spain's Casa, parent of the successful 212 thirty-seat DC-3 replacement - which Nurtanio builds under licence. Though burdened by heavy debts, Indonesia has a huge domestic market for the CN-235.

Poland: PZL-Mielec is building Russia's Antonov An-28 light turboprop 20-seat transport under licence. Poland's most notable design is the TS-11 Iskra light jet trainer.

Romania: The British One-Eleven production line has been taken to Bucharest by Romania's ambitious industry, which is building the airliner for home and export markets. Only a shortage of funds is holding up re-engineering with Rolls-Royce Tays in place of Speys. The Romanians also have the IAR-99 jet trainer.

Sweden: The ability of this small country to design and produce world-class fighters, albeit with American engines, continues to impress. The latest supersonic Swedish fighter, due to replace the formidable Viggen, is the JAS-39 Gripen. Saab has also joined the Fairchild to design and produce the 340, first of the new-generation commuter-liners to enter service.

Switzerland: Pilatus, owner of Britten-Norman and its successful Islander family, is at Farnborough with a contender for the RAF trainer order.

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FINANCE AND INDUSTRY

Executive Editor Kenneth Fleet

Rebuilding investment after the debt imbroglio

In three weeks the cream of the international financial world will gather in Washington for meetings of the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank. As at the London economic summit, the leading countries will be most concerned with damage limitation.

Much will be heard of the need to protect the international banking system from the perils of the second round of the international debt imbroglio, so that economic recovery may be safeguarded as it spreads from the United States through Europe and the Far East to complete its virtuous circle among the developing countries.

There will be plenty of self-congratulation about the successes of the case-by-case approach to debt rescheduling, which has helped to dissipate the aura of crisis and leave the balance sheets of international banks with a veil of credibility.

Bankers, ministers and officials will discuss at length the correct combination of stick and carrot required to persuade recalcitrant debtors to come into line and accept the IMF and bankers' condition of harsh domestic deflation in return for more permanent and sustainable debt service agreements. They will point to success stories like Mexico, whose cathartic adjustments have rehabilitated its economic pride and potential. They will make concessions on terms to the combined bargaining power of Latin American countries to head off any residual temptations to renege or formally default.

Last week's annual report from the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (Unctad), a collective lobby for developing countries, presents, by contrast, an almost unrecognizable version of the same situation.

The picture it paints is of a slump that has been amplified in developing countries, followed by a recovery that promises instead to be dissipated by the peculiarities of commodity markets, protection and the reversal of normal capital flows.

Last year, as the developed world set out on recovery, Third World output fell by 1 per cent, the third annual fall in output per head for many developing countries, though there are striking divergencies between different groups.

"The outlook for 1984 and 1985 is not particularly bright," reports Unctad. Moreover "prospects that increases in export earnings will be translated into higher levels of imports and higher rates of growth are threatened by a likely stagnation, or even decline, in net financial flows to developing countries."

That is the crux of it. The amplification of depression in developing countries is nothing new. The logic bears some hallmarks of the problems of outlying regions of developed countries. Falls in the prices of primary export commodities determined on free markets are exaggerated by the insensitivity of demand to price changes, prolonged, in the current phase, by the continuation of high anti-inflationary interest rates straight through to the recovery phase without any noticeable break.

The concentration of rapid economic growth in the United States is certainly inconvenient for primary producers, who rely far more on exports to resource-hungry Europe and Japan. Unctad would like to see the US cut its budget deficit to help interest rates while Europe and Japan raise their spending - an unlikely prospect.

But it is the financial repercussions that make the real difference. The debt crisis, set off by the effect of high and rising interest rates on variable rate debt contracted through banks since the oil price explosion of 1973 has not merely landed many countries with debt service payments they find hard to meet. It has consequently led bank lending to dry up as banks' fears for their own balance

sheets coincide with their sensible doubts over borrowers' ability to pay.

Last year, non-Opec developing countries made net repayments of \$13 billion to banks, representing a startling reversal of the historic trend of capital flows as well as savage domestic retrenchment.

To make matters worse, attempts to alleviate this squeeze by boosting exports on the back of IMF imposed devaluations are among developed countries in already encountering resistance among developed countries in the form of quotas or accusations of dumping.

The Unctad report concludes sweepingly, if familiarly that "the continuing critical situation in many parts of the developing world is linked to basic weaknesses in the post-war systems of trade and payments that call for its reordering and restructuring". It is noticeable - and a worrying precedent - that countries like India less closely bound up in the world economy have fared better than more open Third World countries.

Such all-embracing calls to change the rules when they start to hurt are not likely to carry much weight in the developed world or enhance Unctad's already shaky reputation for practical realism. After all, the pleas of six of the top seven economies, the European Commission and the IMF show no sign of having any effect on United States domestic fiscal policy - the immediate cause of high interest rates.

Countries such as Britain which have been through relatively drastic anti-inflationary adjustments know they are a necessary response to slack financial disciplines and self-defeating price instability, not merely an unfortunate aspect of the international financial system.

Newly industrialized countries in the Far East have managed to come through the maelstrom by their own efforts with stronger trading positions and enhanced credit-ratings.

Whether overborrowing by Latin countries and others was more the fault of their own governments or international banks may be argued indefinitely. Neither complained of the unprecedented funds made available by private sector recycling of Opec surpluses - although some Opec countries are now prominent among the critics.

That money would not have been forthcoming to finance unprecedented development in the 1970s at anything but the variable rates at which the banks were obliged to borrow.

Unctad's complaints do, however, raise two important issues for the long-term future of many developing countries and for the world economy as a whole. One, familiar in Europe a couple of years ago and still unresolved, is how to cope with the destabilizing interaction of widely fluctuating exchange rates, exchange rates floating in a sea of hot money and the consequent trend to manage trade through quotas.

The other concerns the future shape of capital flows to the developing world. From the old colonial empires to the nineteenth century build-up of the United States, capital to finance investment has traditionally flowed from established financial centres to economically newer territories which offer greater prospects, risks and returns.

There have been temporary interruptions in previous financial crises. Sounder domestic policies to foster greater savings, particularly in Latin American countries would help. But it would be illogical to seek to reverse the historic pattern of capital flows and unlikely that voters in developed countries would put with the extra imports needed for developing countries to balance their trade.

Graham Searjeant
Financial Editor

THE GILT-EDGED MARKET

July lessons for monetary policy

Gordon Pepper

My overall assessment of the prospects for the gilt-edged market remains the same, as that expressed in the first of these articles in January.

The bullish forces associated with an upswing of the business cycle will be muted in the United Kingdom but exaggerated in the US and, if the dollar stays firm, there is bound to be upward pressure on British interest rates when US rates are rising significantly.

In my judgment, and in spite of the 1½ per cent fall in US bond yields since the end of May and the recent evidence of a slowdown in US economic growth, the US bear market is not yet over.

The crucial question for our market is the extent to which we will be able to avoid following US rates upwards. The lessons from July in this respect are ominous, as regards both the pressures which were allowed to develop and the way the authorities reacted.

The Governor of the Bank of England gave a detailed account of what happened in July in an important interview with *Sunday Times* on August 12.

He confirmed that "present policy" has long been to put primary emphasis on the maintenance of monetary targets and to allow sterling to find its level in the market.

although the authorities "do take into account in interpreting the monetary aggregates what sterling's behaviour tells about domestic monetary conditions".

The Governor reiterated the authorities' judgment that "the domestic monetary situation was then, and is now, satisfactory" and that "there was no case for a rise (in interest rates) in the domestic monetary situation".

It is important to note that this judgment was made in the knowledge of sterling's weakness and the bad data for the money supply which were published in July.

Why then did the authorities raise interest rates by no less than 3 per cent. The Governor's answer was:

"It was impossible to resist the market pressure that was then developing... There was such a strong move in the markets that failure to act would have been dangerously misunderstood. It would have been seen as indifference to counter-inflationary policy, and the credibility of monetary policy."

With the benefit of hindsight it is clear that the trouble in June, when United States short rates rose rapidly and those in

Britain lagged too far behind. By the end of June, short rates were more than 2 per cent below those in the United States.

At a time when the dollar was strong, so large an interest rate differential made sterling accident-prone. The dock strike and bad, but unrepresentative, money supply data happened to be the principal accidents.

There is nothing wrong with letting British interest rates get out of alignment with those in the United States as long as the authorities have a well-thought out policy for dealing with any exchange rate pressure that unexpected and transient events may induce.

An obvious response would be to support sterling by using the foreign exchange reserve. This is wholly appropriate if the cause of the pressure is transient.

A second but more risky response would be a clearly announced policy of benign neglect. Providing that the Bank does not intervene at all to smooth the fall in the exchange rate (and so avoids giving speculators confidence that they will "make profits") sterling should quickly bounce back. A third policy would be to react quickly and decisively on

Lloyds Bank may link with Scrimgeour Kemp-Gee

By Christopher Dunn

Lloyds Bank emerged last night as a possible partner for Scrimgeour Kemp-Gee, the leading London stockbroker, after weekend reports linked Scrimgeour with Citicorp, America's largest banking corporation, in a £50m deal.

A spokesman for Scrimgeour, which this year ranked top for British research in the annual Continental Illinois stockbrokers' survey, confirmed that the first had held talks with Citicorp.

He stressed, however, that these formed part of a range of discussions with a number of financial institutions, including Lloyds Bank and Schroder Wagg.

He also dismissed the £50m takeover valuation as a shot in the dark.

"We have been talking to a lot of people for a long time now, and we have narrowed the list down to a shortlist of perhaps three names. An im-

portant partners' meeting is likely shortly to thrash out all the details of any deal. We hope to make an announcement in the near future. But the situation is still very fluid."

But he added that it was perhaps inevitable in the present climate that the firm should lose its independence.

Early this summer, it is understood that it prepared a mini-prospectus of its broking strengths, in conjunction with merchant bankers Baring Bros, which was then circulated to a small number of possible suitors.

Scrimgeour has 70 partners, of which 37 have an equity stake.

According to the spokesman, a deal with Schroder Wagg looked fairly unlikely, since the merchant bank had just received grudging Stock Exchange approval to set up a new stockbroking venture, Helbert



Sir Jeremy Morse: no deal with broker yet

a Scrimgeour link. "We never comment on rumours," he said.

Lloyds Bank, whose chairman is Sir Jeremy Morse, is the only one of the big four not to have arranged a broking link, so that any deal with a first-class firm like Scrimgeour would make excellent commercial sense, assuming the bank had opted to follow the other clearers into setting up broking-jobbing links.

Any speculation surrounding a possible Lloyds-Scrimgeour link emphasizes that an intense poker game is now building up in the London market between the three first division stockbroking firms which are still independent - Scrimgeour, Phillips & Drew and Cazenove - Lloyds, which has still to make an investment.

Such is the volatility of the present situation that come claim a merger between Phillips and Drew and Cazenove cannot be ruled out completely.

US NOTEBOOK

Financial markets mark time

From Maxwell Newton
New York

The focus of attention in the financial markets is increasingly on the Federal Reserve. Until there is a crack in the Fed's present restrictive policy, it is unlikely the rally in bonds and stocks will continue, or that the dollar will decline.

Since the middle of May, the "adjusted monetary base", banks' reserves and currency, has hardly changed. In mid-May the monetary base was more than \$212 billion (\$161 billion) in the week of August 29 it was \$212 billion.

This freeze on banks' reserves has led to a freeze on money growth. Between the week of May 21 and the week of August 20, the level of money M1 has risen from \$545 billion to \$547.9 billion. There has been little movement in the money stock for three months.

The impact of the freeze on banks' reserves has been more striking than those held aggregate might suggest. Since the second week of May, the level of banks' borrowings from Federal Reserve banks has risen from just over \$1 billion to the latest reading of \$8.356 billion in the week of August 29.

Of that increase of about \$7.5 billion in borrowings from Federal Reserve banks, virtually every cent has gone to the support of the troubled Continental Illinois Bank.

So in the last three months there has been a substantial decline in the reserves available to the banking system, excluding Continental Illinois.

Since the end of May there has been a strong increase in the interest rate on federal funds, the overnight money traded between the banks. Funds were trading below 10 per cent at the end of May. Today they are trading at about 11½ per cent.

In line with the rise in funds, there has been an increase in the yield on short-term Treasury bills. The yield on 90-day Treasury was 9.7 per cent at the end of May. Now it is 10.6 per cent.

Short-term interest rates have risen despite the decline in all bond yields. The yield on long-term Treasury bills has fallen from 13.8 per cent at the end of May, to 12.4 per cent now.

This has not affected the short end of the market, where the Fed's policies are having an impact.

CBI survey finds output expanding

By Our City Staff

British manufacturing output in the second quarter may have continued to expand despite the miners' strike and in contradiction to the output trends in official figures, according to the Confederation of British Industry.

It paints an encouraging view of the economy in its latest manufacturing and economic trends survey to the end of August, but the survey also finds that British export competitiveness is worsening.

That comment finds an echo in the latest Lloyds Bank *Economic Bulletin* which gives a warning that Britain's current account should move further into deficit during the 1980s unless export competitiveness improves sharply.

The CBI survey, taken before the dock strike, points to a continuing upward trend in manufacturing output during the second quarter, a view which conflicts with government figures showing a fall in output. Consumer spending, non-oil exports and investment - where data exist - all rose over the same period, although some destocking took place.

The survey indicated continuing steady recovery in manufacturing, although the

pattern of recovery is changing, with more emphasis on rising activity at the heavier end of industry.

The CBI adds that its latest regional reports also point to continuing rising orders and activity. The report concludes that government figures, which show a ½ per cent fall in second quarter output, after no growth between January and March, may well be revised later.

Investment is also forecast to contribute heavily to the recovery. This year, manufacturing, housing, North Sea and other private investment are forecast to grow by more than 10 per cent each in volume terms.

Investment growth also depends heavily on renewed increases in consumer spending. But the survey does not rule it out, given that a low inflation rate - no significant upward trend is forecast - should help to boost the personal sector's real offer - tax income.

For 1984 as a whole, British output could grow by an average of 2 per cent; further growth of some 3 per cent is expected next year. The average measure of GDP should expand by about 2½ per cent this year, and by some 2½ per cent in 1985.

Lloyd's call to prosecute denied

By Jonathan Clare

Mr Ian Hay Davison, the chief executive of Lloyd's of London yesterday flatly denied that he had written to the Prime Minister and other government ministers to complain that no prosecutions had been brought against those involved in Lloyd's reinsurance scandals.

He said: "There is no truth at all in the story that I have written to the Prime Minister. If such a letter were to be written it would come from the chairman, not from me."

A newspaper report yesterday said he had written to Mrs Margaret Thatcher, Mr Norman Tebbit, Secretary of State for Trade and Industry, Mr Nigel Lawson, the Chancellor, and Mr John Selwyn Gummer, chairman of the Conservative Party.

Mr Davison also denied that he had hinted he would resign unless action was taken. He said there had been rumours in Whitehall but they were untrue. "There would be no point. What good would it do? I'm here for three to five years and I've only done 18 months of that."

A report that Lloyd's results, due out this week, would be down by £100m was quite wrong, he said.

Chubb set for battle

Chubb, the lock and safe manufacturer, has promised "robust" rejection of Racal Electronic's £146m takeover when it issues its formal defence document this week.

Talks will take place today and tomorrow between Chubb's directors and its financial advisers, County Bank, whether to include in the document a profit forecast for the year to the end of next March or reserve the traditional defence ammunition for a later stage.

STOCK EXCHANGES

Change on week
FT-SE 100 Index 1103.9 up 16.7
FT Index 853.7 up 16.9
FT 1000 79.75 down 0.01
FT All Share 520.47 up 17.36
Bargains: 19.346
Datastream USM Leaders
Index: 102.04 up 1.01
New York Dow Jones Industrial
Average: 1217.64 down 12.15
Tokyo Nikkei Dow Jones Index
10,584.20 up 30.11
Hongkong Hang Seng Index
826.76 up 33.05

BOARD MEETINGS

TODAY: Interims: Arrow Chemicals Holdings, Automotive Products, EIS Group, Electro-protective, Hawley Group, Insight Group, Jersey Electricity, Kean & Scott Holdings, MacLennan Group (Chairman) (amended), J. N. Nichols (Vint), Wace Group.
Finals: Consolidated Plantations (amended), London & Garmore Investment Trust.

TOMORROW: Interims: James Beattie, Brook Street Bureau, Derek Crouch, Federated Housing, Klenwort, Benson, Lonsdale, Lambert Howarth Group, Metal Closures Group, Nurdin & Peacock, Provident Financial Group, Robinson Brothers (Fyders Green), Roper, Sharpe & Fisher, Connolly Wilson Holdings, Final: Centra F Copson, David Dixon Group, Land Investors Raglan Property Trust, Ricardo Consulting Engineers.

WEDNESDAY - Interims: BICC, Cement Roadstone Holdings, Guardian Royal Exchange, Keep Trust, Linread, P & O Pleasurecraft, Reckitt & Colman, Sun Alliance and London Insurance, Final: Estates Property Investment Co, Framlington Group, Minerals Oils and Resources Shares Fund Inc, VW Therman.

THURSDAY - Interims: AC Cars, Anglo American Gold, Benson Crisps, Booker McConnell, Bracken Mines, Bridon, BP, Bunzl, WM Collins, Cookson Group, Fredland Doggart, Hayter, Hepworth Cera-mac, KGA Drilling, Kinross Mines, Ladew Group, Leslie Gold Mines, New England Properties, Pentos, Sedgwick Group, Unisel Gold Mines, Wadkin, Winkelsaak Mines.

FRIDAY - Interims: Coal Petroleum, Kode International, Pearson, Stewart Wrightson Holdings, Tavenor Rutledge, Final: Haynes Publishing Group, Samuel Heath & Sons, Sheldon Jones.

DATASTREAM

COMMODITIES

FUTURES WRAPPED UP IN ONE NEAT PACKAGE.

- GRAPHICS
- HISTORIES
- WORKING DATA
- TRENDS
- ARBITRAGE
- CORRELATIONS
- CONTRACTS from 15 EXCHANGES
- ECONOMIC DATA
- INTEREST & EXCHANGE RATES
- NEWS SERVICES

01-260 8000

STOCK EXCHANGE PRICES

Capitalization and week's change

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings Begin, Today, Dealings End, Sept 14, 5 Contango Day, Sept 17, Settlement Day, Sept 24.
 † Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days.
 (Current market price multiplied by the number of shares in issue for the stock quoted)

THE TIMES
Portfolio

From your Portfolio card check your eight share price movements. Add them up to give you your overall total. Check this against the daily dividend figure published on this page.
 If it matches you have won outright or a share of the total daily prize money stated. If you are a winner follow the claim procedure on the back of your card.
 You must always have your card available when claiming.

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1. BAKES DISCOUNT HP	1.250	+0.05	0.05
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35. Petrochem	1.250	+0.05	0.05
36. Brind	1.250	+0.05	0.05
37. Aron Energy	1.250	+0.05	0.05
38. Br Brown	1.250	+0.05	0.05
39. Shell	1.250	+0.05	0.05
40. Brind Oil	1.250	+0.05	0.05

Weekly Dividend
 Please make a note of your daily totals for the weekly dividend of £30,000 in Saturday's Newspaper.

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INDUSTRIALS
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10. Barclays	1.250	+0.05	0.05
11. AB Elect	1.250	+0.05	0.05
12. Ernest Lighting	1.250	+0.05	0.05
13. MK Elec	1.250	+0.05	0.05
14. Plessey	1.250	+0.05	0.05
15. Arden Elec	1.250	+0.05	0.05
16. Parson	1.250	+0.05	0.05
17. Overseas	1.250	+0.05	0.05
18. Ward & Goldstone	1.250	+0.05	0.05
19. System Designers	1.250	+0.05	0.05
20. GEC	1.250	+0.05	0.05
21. Apex	1.250	+0.05	0.05
22. Centromech	1.250	+0.05	0.05
23. Jermyn	1.250	+0.05	0.05
24. Br Land	1.250	+0.05	0.05
25. Cap & Counties	1.250	+0.05	0.05
26. Brookings	1.250	+0.05	0.05
27. Skynut	1.250	+0.05	0.05
28. Skynut Estates	1.250	+0.05	0.05
29. Beater (CH)	1.250	+0.05	0.05
30. Euxine Prop	1.250	+0.05	0.05
31. OIL	1.250	+0.05	0.05
32. Charterhall	1.250	+0.05	0.05
33. Incentral	1.250	+0.05	0.05
34. Br Petroleum	1.250	+0.05	0.05
35. Petrochem	1.250	+0.05	0.05
36. Brind	1.250	+0.05	0.05
37. Aron Energy	1.250	+0.05	0.05
38. Br Brown	1.250	+0.05	0.05
39. Shell	1.250	+0.05	0.05
40. Brind Oil	1.250	+0.05	0.05

FINANCE AND BANKS
 Please make a note of your daily totals for the weekly dividend of £30,000 in Saturday's Newspaper.

17900	11000	1%	1990	100%	..	11.816
21600	11000	1%	1990	100%	..	4.910
12700	11000	3%	1990-95	50%	-	11.170
10000	11000	100%	1990	110%	-	11.944
11000	11000	120%	1990	115%	-	12.320
10000	11000	140%	1990	85%	-	10.475
6400	11000	9%	1990-98	127	-	12.514
11140	11000	150%	1990	105	..	11.900

CRICKET: SENSATIONAL FINISH TO NATWEST TROPHY FINAL

Radley escapes Underwood's slow torture to turn the screw

By John Woodcock, Cricket Correspondent

There will never be a closer final of the NatWest Trophy than Saturday's between Middlesex and Kent, which Middlesex won by four wickets. There never could be. It began soon after breakfast in bright sunshine and ended just before dinner in the half-dark and until Embury hit the last ball for four, there was no knowing who would win it. For most of the time the eventual winners looked, if anything, more like losing than the eventual losers.

It was a great day out. The closing of the Tavern, though a deprivation, was a success because it silenced the morons. No one went away this time thinking, that because of them, they never wanted to return. The pitch was a nice, placid old thing, and there were fewer people than usual on the grass, which meant longer boundaries, more scope for the spinners and less chance of the spectators invading the ground.

On winning the toss Tavaré can have had no hesitation in asking Middlesex to field. Conditions were never better for batting than at the start of the day, when the light was at its brightest, and never worse than in the gloaming of the last hour. This really should have given Kent a winning advantage, especially as Benson and Taylor scored 18 in the first five overs of the match.

It was thought, beforehand, that on a backing pace and bounce Kent would win because of their more accurate attack. What upset that contention was the bowling of Slack, whose 12 overs of medium pace, their first eight of them for 10 runs, held Kent up when they were looking to accelerate. Although Radley's winning innings was to make him the outstanding choice as man of the match, Slack's contribution was invaluable.

Daniel and Embury saw the need to lighten their control, and Embury pitched the ball in the blockhole with the accuracy of a Jack Simmons. Kent's innings, therefore, became a thing of fits and starts: 18 runs from the seven after 10, 38 from the seven after 12, adding up to 99 for two at lunch.

Although Benson and Taylor both played quite well — Benson drove to a century and Embury got on top of the bowling. The idea that in the eyes of the selectors Gating and Tavaré would be playing each other for the vice-captaincy to India had seemed rather sour-



Home banker: Gating glances a crucial run Photograph: Chris Cole

at working the ball around in the one-day game. He fields, even now, with the eagerness of his youth, and he is as staunchly loyal as Saturday was long.

Last season, when Middlesex won the Benson and Hedges Cup, the winner of the gold award was Radley, for his 89 not out. By the time he was brilliant, caught in the covers on Saturday Middlesex's target was down to 22 in 28 balls. It was 7.15pm by now, and no one would have wanted to take to the road without his side lights on. The fieldsmen pointed to those near to them the direction of the ball. The way the batsmen wore no helmets suggested, significantly, that they see better without them.

At 217 Downton skied Jarvis to deep mid-off. Sixteen were needed off 23 balls and Edmonds joined Embury. It was almost time for the headlights now. But Embury batted as he batted — to show effect. Edmonds, too, knew what he was doing. With only three overs left only 13 runs were needed, with two to go, only nine. Rising to the occasion, Jarvis conceded only two runs in the fifty-ninth over, leaving seven to be made off the last. A leg bue, three singles and a two brought the scores level with one ball left.

Above the swirl and clamour of the crowd, umpire Meyer discovered that after 30 overs Kent had made 97 and Middlesex 93, and thus Kent would

Bubka is brought down to earth

From Pat Butcher, Rieti

From the splendour of the Olympic Stadium in Rome on Friday, the international circuit went down market into the foothills of the Apennines yesterday. There, 50 miles to the north in the town of Rieti, which holds 3,000 people, the Soviet Union fell short of an uphill task, trying to improve on the world record of 5.94 metres, which he had set in a marvellous competition with Thierry Vigneron of France, who had broken the world record with 5.91 metres 15 minutes beforehand, in front of 32,000 spectators.

Bubka had already cleared 5.55 metres here, and after falling twice at 5.80 metres, which would have provided another carthartic ending for what is getting to be a very tired athletics circuit. But he was not as close as he had been to six metres on Friday, and even had to be content with second place on the comeback to his competitor, Alexander Krupny.

Some of the technical events are proving less exhausting naturally, than the running events, which was demonstrated by Ludmila Andonova, the Bulgarian girl, who had won the women's high jump in Rome against Tamara Bykova of the Soviet Union, whom she had superseded as world record holder, won again yesterday with 1.03 metres, an improvement of centimetre over her Rome performance.

Miss Andonova had two attempts at a world record height of 2.08 metres, but failed on her third attempt after failing to get close with the previous two.

In the women's 400 metres Jarmila Kratochvílová of Czechoslovakia held the world record holder, definitely had the nod over Valerie Brisco-Hooks, the Olympic champion. The American tried another first start in an attempt to shake off the Czech and Kratochvílová proved far too strong over the last 100 metres and came home an easy winner in 49.02 sec.

There was also an excellent men's 800 metres race, which was confirmed by his emergence as a top class 800 metres runner. Behind another impressive run by Johnny Gray of the United States, who won in 1m 43.59sec, Billy Brinkley of the United States took fourth place, in 1m 45.14, to go with his two recent sub-1m 45 clockings.

In an uneven 3,000 metres Tim Hutchings finished a distant second, in 10m 23.14, to Fernando Mamede of Portugal, who won in 10m 13.18.

MEN
100 METRES: 1. L. Dawkins (GB) 10.27; 2. D. Williams (GB) 10.35; 3. G. Smith (GB) 10.37; 4. J. Smith (GB) 10.38; 5. J. Smith (GB) 10.39; 6. J. Smith (GB) 10.40; 7. J. Smith (GB) 10.41; 8. J. Smith (GB) 10.42; 9. J. Smith (GB) 10.43; 10. J. Smith (GB) 10.44; 11. J. Smith (GB) 10.45; 12. J. Smith (GB) 10.46; 13. J. Smith (GB) 10.47; 14. J. Smith (GB) 10.48; 15. J. Smith (GB) 10.49; 16. J. Smith (GB) 10.50; 17. J. Smith (GB) 10.51; 18. J. Smith (GB) 10.52; 19. J. Smith (GB) 10.53; 20. J. Smith (GB) 10.54; 21. J. Smith (GB) 10.55; 22. J. Smith (GB) 10.56; 23. J. Smith (GB) 10.57; 24. J. Smith (GB) 10.58; 25. J. Smith (GB) 10.59; 26. J. Smith (GB) 11.00; 27. J. Smith (GB) 11.01; 28. J. Smith (GB) 11.02; 29. J. Smith (GB) 11.03; 30. J. Smith (GB) 11.04; 31. J. Smith (GB) 11.05; 32. J. Smith (GB) 11.06; 33. J. Smith (GB) 11.07; 34. J. Smith (GB) 11.08; 35. J. Smith (GB) 11.09; 36. J. Smith (GB) 11.10; 37. J. Smith (GB) 11.11; 38. J. Smith (GB) 11.12; 39. J. Smith (GB) 11.13; 40. J. 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Almost half already in their rightful place

It was Newcastle United's weekend. After three matches they had the first division and the man who led them there, Jack Charlton, is tall enough and honest enough to keep his feet on the ground while he touches the heights.

He admits that his team are "lacking in quality" and that if they find themselves in trouble, they "just hump it". His description covers not only Newcastle, it stretches far across the first division.

As the spread of talent grows thinner, so realistic expectations of finishing within sight of the summit become more limited. The season is far too long and far too competitive for those clinging to false hopes to hold on. But, after only four hours and a half, almost half of the 22 clubs have already found their rightful place.

In spite of the increased incentive for a win, a mere handful will rise or fall dramatically during the next 39 fixtures. Since the new rule was introduced in 1981, an average of only four clubs have either gained or lost 10 or more places between the publication of the first and the last official tables.

Kings of jungle - for the moment

The violence at the Victoria Ground was provided by one of the hosts. Dyson was ordered off after greeting Chapman, a former Stoke City player, with a particularly unfriendly gesture. Had Stoke had their way, the game itself would have been called off because several of their representatives were suffering from influenza.

Although Davenport scored all three of Nottingham Forest's goals, the country's most accurate marksman so far is Wilson. He added another three to the four he collected for Derby County during a Milk Cup tie in midweek. Byrnes is the fastest. He put York City ahead at the Vetch Field after nine seconds.

Lorimer is the oldest. At the age of 37, he helped Leeds United to take their expected place at the head of the second division. If they are promoted with two other potentially powerful clubs, such as Birmingham City, Manchester City, Portsmouth or Wolverhampton Wanderers, an enlarged version of the Super League will be almost complete.

Old firm are poised to challenge

Impressive displays by Celtic and Rangers brought hope to their wood supporters that a sterner challenge will at last be presented to Aberdeen, who appeared to be running away with the premier division championship.

Celtic won their first league victory by beating Morton 5-0 at Parkhead. In ruthless mood, the home team attacked from the whistle, and beat the luckless Greenock side realized what was happening they found themselves four goals down. McCauley, the forward who had been flourishing in the early season games, regained all his old sparkle scoring two goals and playing a big part in the others scored by McClair (two), and Grant.

Anfield's foundations as strong as ever

There you are, another crack in the foundations: you could almost hear them surveying outside the Anfield cinder as Liverpool dropped their first home points of the season. They are privileged to be within a few minutes of the championship.

"That was more like the old-fashioned type of Liverpool," said old-fashioned Joe Fagan, their manager, as the new Celtic, Walsh and Molloy, blooded another degree into the Liverpool picture. "If we keep playing like that we might even get better."

Such words are praise indeed from the hopes of Fagan, a man who likes to keep things simple ("The jacket" from Marks and Sparks, you know). He still had the diplomacy to admire the opposition and particularly the uncomplicated approach of Alan Mullery, his counterpart at Rangers but not I think a fellow customer of Marks and Spencer's.

Mullery said: "I told them fiddle the team talk. You're at Liverpool, the Mecca of it all. Go out and enjoy yourselves." Having inherited 10 parts of the team as well as the tactics you could forgive him for blowing his own trumpet. As he pointed out the improved results Rangers had gained this season, Fagan would have been even more impressed had he watched Mullery in the stands sitting back calmly puffing a large cigar on had to remind you of the chairman was as Jim Gregory, sitting alongside on the edge of his seat, nervously rubbing his thumb and forefinger while the other hand a cigarette he never lit danced between his fingers.

Sevens final sees Budd blossom as a centre

Bridgend, late replacements when the French Barbarians were unable to participate in the Harlequins' Lord's Taverners sevens tournament at the Stoop Memorial Ground yesterday proved more than equal to the task by winning the final 44-16 in a game dominated by the host centre, Budd. Bridgend won by six goals and two tries to two goals and one try.

In the senior game Budd is a flanker, but coming into the sevens he has blossomed as a centre. He is a replacement as a replacement, his springing proved as effective as that of the more elusive Webb and Thomas.

Lewis is inspiration of Newport's win

half shimmied and dummied to carve an opening to give Steele a clear run for the line. Another break of Lewis's took Newport close to Coventry's line and from the scrum Coombs wriggled his way over. Lewis converted all three to make it 18 points to three at half-time.

Coventry had looked good in the early stages, but they simply did not have the possession, Gulliver and Kidder had the height to comb Widdicombe and Waters in the lineout but failed to use it to good effect. Newport pair did much as they wished to win. Early on their scrum, too, looked good enough to hold a formidable home pack, but it did not last the pace as they looked a little ragged by the 15 minutes mark.

Bath tactic buries game

Bath shock off the dust of their Canadian pre-season tour with this bracing encounter that produced much of the bone-jarring confrontations that are often a feature of the west coast county's rugby. There was little room for frivolous open rugby as Bath set about recreating the pattern of forward-dominated play that brought them the title. Their style is founded on hard grafting at forward, allied to the sure handling skills of a fleet-footed back and half-back combination. They won by one goal.



Tangled Webb: the elusive Bridgend wing is caught by Preston, of Richmond (Photograph: Chris Cole)

Harlequins receive a French lesson

There was no disgrace in the Harlequins' defeat by five goals and three tries to two goals and two tries at Twickenham on Saturday. The French Barbarians, paying tribute to the memory of Lord Wakefield, brought a side worthy of an international fight of these members of the 28-strong party which will tour Japan later this month.

Much of the game, however, emphasized a basic difference between English clubs and sides from abroad. The French, forwards and backs, looked for space; how often did we see Harlequins doubling back into the crowded parts of the field and losing possession in the process. A sight which hardly has gladdened the backs. However, the blond flanker has lost few of his ball-winning skills, contributing mightily towards the Barbarians' dominance of the loose ball.

Moss Keane calls it a day

Moss Keane, the Lansdowne and Ireland second row forward, has announced his retirement from representative rugby. Keane, who was 36 last July, won 51 caps for Ireland in an international career that embraced 11 seasons and a British Lions tour.

Keane, who played his first rugby match when 22, was never dropped by the Irish selectors after he made his debut against France in Paris in 1974. He was 25 when he gained his first cap. He toured New Zealand with the Lions in 1977, New Zealand and Fiji with Ireland in 1976 and Australia three years later.

Mansfield are quick off the mark

The new teams in Rugby League had mixed fortunes as they played their baptismal games yesterday. A crowd of around 1,500 saw the game in Sheffield which was won by the local Eagles at Owlerton by 29-10 over Rochdale Hornets. Mansfield, the side born out of the departure from the League of Huddersfield, were less successful at the first attempt under a new name when Southend Invicta who crashed 46-14 at York, Bedfordshire, kicked seven goals.

Goalkeeper in shock

Munich (Reuters) - The Belgian national goalkeeper, Jean Van der Plaetse, was in a state of severe shock after a car crash on Saturday in which a van died and another was seriously injured.

Three-day gold for Britain

The British team won the gold medal in the three-day event at the young riders' European Championship at Lutterworth, Leicestershire, yesterday after withstanding a determined challenge.

WEEKEND FOOTBALL AND RUGBY UNION RESULTS

First division				Second division				Third division				Fourth division				Scottish premier division				Scottish first division				Scottish second division			
Coventry City	1	1	1	Sheff Wed	1	1	1	Sheff Wed	1	1	1	Sheff Wed	1	1	1	Sheff Wed	1	1	1	Sheff Wed	1	1	Sheff Wed	1	1	1	Sheff Wed

RUGBY UNION: BRIDGEND WIN SEVENS AND FRENCH WIN FRIENDS

Harlequins receive a French lesson

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University Appointments

Technische Universität Berlin

Position available
Technical University Berlin
Fachbereich 1 (Communication and History)
ASSOCIATE PROFESSOR
(salary level C3)
Reference No.: 1-532

The Zentrum für Antisemitismusforschung seeks associate professor in the field of Jewish studies and history. The applicant should be a specialist in the history of antisemitism and have a proven record in research and teaching. The position involves a high degree of responsibility in the field of antisemitism research and teaching. The applicant should be a specialist in the history of antisemitism and have a proven record in research and teaching. The position involves a high degree of responsibility in the field of antisemitism research and teaching.

Formal requirements
Ph.D. plus substantial record of publications (habilitation or its equivalent). Knowledge of German required.
Application should be postmarked no later than four weeks after the date of this advertisement, and should be made with proper documentation under the above reference no. to: Präsident der Technischen Universität Berlin, 104 13, Str. des 17. Juni 135, D-1000 Berlin 12.

CHAIRS IN ENGINEERING

Applicants are invited for appointment to two chairs within the Department of Engineering.

1. Jackson Chair of Engineering Science. Candidates should have expertise broadly in the field of mechanical engineering.
2. Chair of Electronic Engineering. Candidates should have a proven record of achievement in one or more of the following areas: telecommunications and signal processing, microelectronics and digital systems, industrial electronics, and electronics.

Further particulars and application forms from The Secretary, The University, Aberdeen, with whom applications (2 copies) should be lodged by 21 October 1984.

London School of Economics and Political Science

BURSAR

The school is seeking to appoint a Bursar, following re-organisation of the school's administrative structure. The Bursar will be one of three senior officers reporting to the Secretary, who is responsible to the Director for the administration of the school. The Bursar will be responsible for building projects, property management, financial administration, and the school's general administration. The Bursar will also be responsible for the school's general administration.

The appointment will be made from 1 May 1985 in a date to be arranged thereafter. Salary will be within the Grade IV range of the salary structure for Administrative Staff in Universities (Professional retirement range).

Further particulars of the appointment and application form are available from the Secretary, London School of Economics and Political Science, Houghton Street, London WC2A 2AE. Closing date for applications 1 October 1984.

UNIVERSITY OF NOTTINGHAM

LECTURESHIP IN INORGANIC/ANALYTICAL CHEMISTRY

Applications are invited for this 'new' post in the Department of Chemistry. The post is a full-time position, involving research and teaching. The applicant should have a Ph.D. and a proven record in research and teaching. The position involves a high degree of responsibility in the field of inorganic/analytical chemistry research and teaching.

The salary for this post will be within the range £27,190 to £34,125 per annum, with a start date as soon as possible in the 1984/85 session.

Further details and application forms, returnable no later than 20 September 1984, may be obtained from The Staff Appointments Office, University of Nottingham, Nottingham NG7 2RD. Please quote Ref. 933A.

UNIVERSITY OF ST ANDREWS

Secretary's Department

Applications are invited for the post of Secretary's Department. The post is a full-time position, involving administrative work. The applicant should have a Ph.D. and a proven record in administrative work. The position involves a high degree of responsibility in the field of administrative work.

Further details and application forms, returnable no later than 20 September 1984, may be obtained from The Staff Appointments Office, University of St Andrews, St Andrews, Fife KY16 9AJ. Please quote Ref. 933A.

THE UNIVERSITY OF SHEFFIELD

THE LIBRARIANSHIP

Applications are invited for the post of Librarian. The post is a full-time position, involving research and teaching. The applicant should have a Ph.D. and a proven record in research and teaching. The position involves a high degree of responsibility in the field of research and teaching.

Further details and application forms, returnable no later than 20 September 1984, may be obtained from The Staff Appointments Office, University of Sheffield, Sheffield S10 2TN. Please quote Ref. 933A.

University of St Andrews

CHAIR OF NATURAL PHILOSOPHY (Experimental Physics)

Applications are invited for the post of Chair of Natural Philosophy (Experimental Physics). The post is a full-time position, involving research and teaching. The applicant should have a Ph.D. and a proven record in research and teaching. The position involves a high degree of responsibility in the field of research and teaching.

Further details and application forms, returnable no later than 20 September 1984, may be obtained from The Staff Appointments Office, University of St Andrews, St Andrews, Fife KY16 9AJ. Please quote Ref. 933A.

University of Bristol

CHAIR OF CHILD HEALTH

Applications are invited for the post of Chair of Child Health. The post is a full-time position, involving research and teaching. The applicant should have a Ph.D. and a proven record in research and teaching. The position involves a high degree of responsibility in the field of research and teaching.

Further details and application forms, returnable no later than 20 September 1984, may be obtained from The Staff Appointments Office, University of Bristol, Bristol BS8 1TH. Please quote Ref. 933A.

University of Garyounis

in the Socialist People's Libyan Arab JAMAHIRIYA

Requires a number of teachers of French and English

Minimum qualifications MA degree
Interested parties should write to the address below for further details attaching CV

The Libyan People's Bureau

Dar Tarek, Tower Road,
Siema, Po Box 19, Malta

THE FLINDERS UNIVERSITY OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA

SCHOOL OF HUMANITIES

RESEARCH FELLOWSHIP

Applications are invited for a Research Fellowship in the School of Humanities. The Fellowship is for a period of 12 months, starting in 1985. The applicant should have a Ph.D. and a proven record in research. The position involves a high degree of responsibility in the field of research.

Further details and application forms, returnable no later than 20 September 1984, may be obtained from The Staff Appointments Office, Flinders University of South Australia, Adelaide, South Australia 5001. Please quote Ref. 933A.

THE DUKES UNIVERSITY OF BELFAST

LECTURESHIP AND TEMPORARY LECTURESHIP IN LAW

Applications are invited for a Lectureship and a Temporary Lectureship in Law. The positions are full-time, involving research and teaching. The applicant should have a Ph.D. and a proven record in research and teaching. The position involves a high degree of responsibility in the field of research and teaching.

Further details and application forms, returnable no later than 20 September 1984, may be obtained from The Staff Appointments Office, Dukes University of Belfast, Belfast BT7 1NN. Please quote Ref. 933A.

THE UNIVERSITY OF LEEDS

DEPARTMENT OF MECHANICAL ENGINEERING

LECTURER

Applications are invited for the post of Lecturer in the Department of Mechanical Engineering. The post is a full-time position, involving research and teaching. The applicant should have a Ph.D. and a proven record in research and teaching. The position involves a high degree of responsibility in the field of research and teaching.

Further details and application forms, returnable no later than 20 September 1984, may be obtained from The Staff Appointments Office, University of Leeds, Leeds LS2 9JT. Please quote Ref. 933A.

UNIVERSITY OF NEWCASTLE UPON TYNE

UNIVERSITY ENGINEER

Applications are invited for the post of University Engineer. The post is a full-time position, involving research and teaching. The applicant should have a Ph.D. and a proven record in research and teaching. The position involves a high degree of responsibility in the field of research and teaching.

Further details and application forms, returnable no later than 20 September 1984, may be obtained from The Staff Appointments Office, University of Newcastle upon Tyne, Newcastle upon Tyne NE1 7RU. Please quote Ref. 933A.

THE FLINDERS UNIVERSITY OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA

SCHOOL OF MATHEMATICAL SCIENCES

LECTURER/ SENIOR LECTURER IN COMPUTER SCIENCE

Applications are invited for a Lectureship and a Senior Lectureship in Computer Science. The positions are full-time, involving research and teaching. The applicant should have a Ph.D. and a proven record in research and teaching. The position involves a high degree of responsibility in the field of research and teaching.

Further details and application forms, returnable no later than 20 September 1984, may be obtained from The Staff Appointments Office, Flinders University of South Australia, Adelaide, South Australia 5001. Please quote Ref. 933A.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE LONDON

ASSISTANT LIBRARIAN

Applications are invited for the post of Assistant Librarian. The post is a full-time position, involving research and teaching. The applicant should have a Ph.D. and a proven record in research and teaching. The position involves a high degree of responsibility in the field of research and teaching.

Further details and application forms, returnable no later than 20 September 1984, may be obtained from The Staff Appointments Office, University College London, London WC1E 6BT. Please quote Ref. 933A.

UNIVERSITY OF SHEFFIELD

CHAIR OF NATURAL PHILOSOPHY (Experimental Physics)

Applications are invited for the post of Chair of Natural Philosophy (Experimental Physics). The post is a full-time position, involving research and teaching. The applicant should have a Ph.D. and a proven record in research and teaching. The position involves a high degree of responsibility in the field of research and teaching.

Further details and application forms, returnable no later than 20 September 1984, may be obtained from The Staff Appointments Office, University of Sheffield, Sheffield S10 2TN. Please quote Ref. 933A.

UNIVERSITY OF ST ANDREWS

CHAIR OF NATURAL PHILOSOPHY (Experimental Physics)

Applications are invited for the post of Chair of Natural Philosophy (Experimental Physics). The post is a full-time position, involving research and teaching. The applicant should have a Ph.D. and a proven record in research and teaching. The position involves a high degree of responsibility in the field of research and teaching.

Further details and application forms, returnable no later than 20 September 1984, may be obtained from The Staff Appointments Office, University of St Andrews, St Andrews, Fife KY16 9AJ. Please quote Ref. 933A.

UNIVERSITY OF BRISTOL

CHAIR OF CHILD HEALTH

Applications are invited for the post of Chair of Child Health. The post is a full-time position, involving research and teaching. The applicant should have a Ph.D. and a proven record in research and teaching. The position involves a high degree of responsibility in the field of research and teaching.

Further details and application forms, returnable no later than 20 September 1984, may be obtained from The Staff Appointments Office, University of Bristol, Bristol BS8 1TH. Please quote Ref. 933A.

UNIVERSITY OF MANCHESTER/U.K.

CHILDREN'S CANCER STUDY GROUP

Applications are invited for the post of Children's Cancer Study Group. The post is a full-time position, involving research and teaching. The applicant should have a Ph.D. and a proven record in research and teaching. The position involves a high degree of responsibility in the field of research and teaching.

Further details and application forms, returnable no later than 20 September 1984, may be obtained from The Staff Appointments Office, University of Manchester, Manchester M13 9PL. Please quote Ref. 933A.

Educational

ASSISTANT EXAMINATIONS OFFICER

required at the Royal College of Psychiatrists. The College's Examinations Office is responsible for the MRCPsych Examinations and the successful applicant will be expected to assist the Examinations Officer in all aspects of their administration. Good academic skills and a proven record in examination work are essential. Salary will be according to age and experience on the following scale: £5,500-£9,000 (includes London Weighting Allowance). Please apply in writing, enclosing a detailed curriculum vitae and the names of three referees, to: The Secretary, Royal College of Psychiatrists, 17 Balgarny Square, London SW14 8PG, by not later than 17 September, 1984.

JAPAN ENGLISH TEACHERS

NAGOYA UNIVERSITY OF COMMERCE
The University is looking for English teachers to teach English as a foreign language. The teachers will be responsible for teaching English to Japanese students. The position involves a high degree of responsibility in the field of research and teaching. The applicant should have a Ph.D. and a proven record in research and teaching. The position involves a high degree of responsibility in the field of research and teaching.

SEASONAL EMPLOYMENT

Should I accept you in my team? Can you sell, can you assist - are you used to working with young people - would you like to work in the Lake District - are you free during September, October, November, or any of these months, contact the Personnel Dept. N. F. Hollands Ltd on 01-203 3331 (9) or 015 515 919 or 01-203 1115 (5.30 to 7.30 pm).

Rechnings Institute WHITELANDS COLLEGE

The College Governors invite applications from Anglican Priests for the full-time post of CHAPLAIN in the Rechnings Institute of Higher Education, and the Diocese of Southwark.

Full details of the post, currently vacant, and application forms may be obtained from the Clerk to the Governors, Rechnings Institute, Whitelands College, Whitelands Road, London SW16 6NR. Phone 01-786 5200.

Closing date for applications: 24th September 1984.

University of Oxford Transport Studies Unit

Mathematical Modeller/Programmer
required to carry out research in the field of transport studies, mainly in the field of road traffic. The post is a full-time position, involving research and teaching. The applicant should have a Ph.D. and a proven record in research and teaching. The position involves a high degree of responsibility in the field of research and teaching.

Further details and application forms, returnable no later than 20 September 1984, may be obtained from The Staff Appointments Office, University of Oxford, Oxford OX1 2JD. Please quote Ref. 933A.

GUIDES TO PROMOTION

Two new publications covering 'GUIDES TO PROMOTION' and 'TEACHER'S GUIDE TO PROMOTION' by Ron and Joyce Cunniff. The books are available from the publishers, Educational Resources, 111 Gower Street, London WC1E 6PF. Price £15.00 each. Please quote Ref. 933A.

Further details and application forms, returnable no later than 20 September 1984, may be obtained from The Staff Appointments Office, University of Oxford, Oxford OX1 2JD. Please quote Ref. 933A.

WANTED TUTOR French/Maths for

10-12 year olds. French/Maths for 10-12 year olds. The tutor will be responsible for teaching French/Maths to 10-12 year olds. The position involves a high degree of responsibility in the field of research and teaching. The applicant should have a Ph.D. and a proven record in research and teaching. The position involves a high degree of responsibility in the field of research and teaching.

Further details and application forms, returnable no later than 20 September 1984, may be obtained from The Staff Appointments Office, University of Oxford, Oxford OX1 2JD. Please quote Ref. 933A.

EDUCATIONAL SCHOOLS AND YELLOWS

BROOMWOOD HALL SCHOOL

A Co-educational pre-preparatory school opens in September on the site of the old Broomwood Hall, near Broom's Barn, Wiltshire. The school will be a day school, with a boarding house for girls. The position involves a high degree of responsibility in the field of research and teaching. The applicant should have a Ph.D. and a proven record in research and teaching. The position involves a high degree of responsibility in the field of research and teaching.

Further details and application forms, returnable no later than 20 September 1984, may be obtained from The Staff Appointments Office, University of Oxford, Oxford OX1 2JD. Please quote Ref. 933A.

UNIVERSITY OF NOTTINGHAM MEDICAL SCHOOL

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also on page 28

HORIZONS

The Times guide to career choice

Why architects, not zoologists?

If you're due to start a course of higher education in a few weeks time what sort of person will you be when you emerge from college in three or four years?

For some students the aims are specifically orientated: a professional qualification or a career-related degree. For others the purpose may be more nebulous and expressed in terms of personal development and increased maturity.

What few people say is that they want to be "better educated". Although higher education is as popular as ever, the status of universities has gone down as cynicism has grown about academics and the value of education for its own sake. It is not surprising, therefore, that students regard higher education as a way into a job or a kind of glorified finishing school. Simply being "better educated" doesn't count for much these days.

"I've become much more self-critical but also more self-reliant", says Kate Candler, a Fine Arts graduate who assesses her own growth in terms of imagination and creativity.

"I've gained much wider horizons and feel I'm a more capable person now", says Suzanne Owen, who has been studying literature and has had the chance to go on an exchange visit to America as part of her course.

Suzanne and Kate, in common with tens of thousands of other students, each come up with their own version of why higher education has been good for them. Very few among those thousands would admit it had been a waste of three years: indeed there's always a warm glow about what a great time they had.

Nonetheless it's clear that, for some people, doubts creep in. "I sometimes wondered whether I was getting anywhere or, indeed, where it was all leading," said Suzanne, clearly unconvinced of the intrinsic value of her studies.

Meanwhile fellow student, Nick, expressed concern about the mismatch in expectations between students and their parents.

"It's still assumed that if you're a graduate then he world's your oyster," complained Nick. "The course that's not the case anymore and students are becoming increasingly aware of the urgent need to get a job afterwards."

It is, no doubt, the anxiety about what awaits them in the outside world

Edward Fennell concludes his series on higher education

which breeds a kind of impatience with academic values. What students want is a survival kit of skills and qualities which will see them through the testing time ahead.

The possibility of unemployment now features as a gloomy spectre at the end of the degree or diploma course. Self-help groups for unemployed graduates have become an established social institution. Many students on non-vocational courses see themselves as building up the necessary resources and strengths to endure an extended period on supplementary benefit and exchange depressing "straw poll" statistics to demonstrate that nobody they know has even had an offer of a job.

Meanwhile among other student groups the reverse is the case. Electronic engineers in particular will swap figures on how many companies are bidding for their services and will take some pleasure in turning down perhaps five or six suitors before saying yes to one lucky supplicant.

The result of all this is that the student body is becoming distinctly fragmented. The figures produced in the Department of Education and Science and Department of Employment report *Graduates and Jobs* (although controversial in some ways) highlighted the differences.

For example, 55 per cent of male philosophy graduates ended up unemployed compared with just 5 per cent of architects. Forty per cent of women zoologists were left without jobs compared with full employment for pharmacists; and when you remember that those two groups of girls probably shared the same laboratories for A Level study it is a sharp reminder of how important degree-subject choice can be.

If you've already opted for something which is non-ideal (such as a general arts subject at an institution no employer has ever visited) then pay even more attention to the remaining nine points!

Be career-minded throughout your course. It's no good waking up to the "race for jobs" in your final year - by that stage more than two thirds of your opportunities will have gone.

● Aim to get a good degree but don't necessarily sacrifice your whole life to academic progress. "Bookishness" in itself is not enough. If you've got a reasonable Second Class degree you'll satisfy most employers.

● Take full advantage of all the careers advisory, information, and education facilities available in your institution. Pay your first visit in your first year. Find out what's going on. The sooner you start investigating the longer you'll have to benefit.

● Be a participant, not an observer. Take the initiative in student societies and activities and be willing to take on responsibilities.

● Recognise that the world of the employer is different from the world of the student and that the times come when you need to adapt from one to the other.

● Be modest. Employers these days are unlikely to be impressed because you're an undergraduate. You need to persuade people that you can do things in the future and not be relying on past academic achievements.

● Keep in contact with the outside world both by keeping up-to-date with current affairs and, if possible, by gaining some interesting work experience during the vacations.

● Apply your intelligence! Graduates are recruited by employers for their intelligence so behave in a way which exhibits this quality.

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Bae to spend £100m on 'stretched' jetliner for commuter routes

By Edward Townsend

British Aerospace yesterday announced a £100m larger version of its successful three-engine 146 regional jetliner - claimed by the company to be the world's quietest jet - which could create several hundred jobs.

The company said at the Farnborough Air Show that it would launch a "stretched" version of the 146, early costing about £14m, in 1988. The aircraft, 18ft longer than the first 80-seat 146 which flew in

1981, will carry up to 130 passengers. British Airways could be using the jet on some of its low-density European routes. The new 146 puts Britain back in the ranks of the world's airliner manufacturers.

Mr John Glascock, director of the Bae civil division, said the company had been under pressure from airlines to develop the 146 to cope with larger payloads in the world's commuter routes, particularly

in the United States. The 146 is designed and assembled at Hatfield, Hertfordshire, from assemblies delivered from four other Bae plants in Bristol, Manchester, Humberside and Prestwick. Mr Glascock said that if the larger version proved a success, new jobs would occur across the civil division.

The 146 components provided by two risk-sharing partners - Avco Aerostructures of Tennessee in the US, which makes the wings, and Saab-Scania in Sweden, which produces the tailplane and all control surfaces. The engine pods are built by Shorts in Belfast.

The plane is powered by Avco Lycoming engines and is known by Bae as "the whispering jet". The new 146 will be complemented by a freighter version. Like its two previous versions, said Bae, the new aircraft will operate at flight cost levels "well below those of most other jet transports now in widespread regional and trunk services".

The aircraft's increased capacity is expected to reduce operating costs per seat-mile to well below those of twin jets of comparable size and would approach levels achieved by many of the new 140-150 seat aircraft, according to the company.

Since its launch, the 146 has cost £400m in development and sales have reached 38 firm orders and 43 options from seven airlines and the Royal Air Force.

Boeing to develop US heavy-lift helicopter

Boeing has been given \$70m (£53.5m) by the US Government to build what will be the largest heavy-lift helicopter in the world.

The aircraft, shelled by the Nixon administration, and now approved by President Ronald Reagan, will be able to carry 35 tonnes. This covers every piece of equipment to use by the US Army except its main battle tank.

Boeing's announcement has overshadowed the arrival at the Farnborough Air Show of the Russian Mi-26 at present the world's largest helicopter with a payload capacity of 26 tonnes.

The Mi-26, Russian wide-bodied helicopter, is an Antonov twin-twin engine aircraft representing the first air show exhibit in Britain by the Russians, who are keen to negotiate technology

transfer deals with Western aerospace companies.

Boeing's twin-engine helicopter is being developed under a deal with the US Army, Defence Department and the National Aeronautics and Space Administration. The Mi-26 entered service in 1983 to handle outsize loads in construction projects in remote areas of the Soviet Union and to support army units.

The Russians confirmed yesterday that the Mi-26 and the Antonov would take part in air displays on Friday, Saturday and Sunday, but it is unlikely that the aircraft, the flagship of Aeroflot, the Russian airline, will take part.

The largest helicopter in use in Britain is the Boeing Chinook which can lift 10 tonnes. Its uses include North Sea platform ferry work.

Teachers militant on eve of pay report

By Colin Hughes

Teachers, who started the new term yesterday by taking sanctions in schools, will hear the result of their pay arbitration by the end of this week.

The action, which forced some schools to send children home early on the first day back after the summer break, is in protest at alleged delays in setting up arbitration to settle the pay dispute.

Employers have called the action pointless, because it cannot speed the arbitration decision but leaders of the 235,000-member National Union of Teachers, which is operating the sanctions, clearly hope to maintain last term's mood of militancy up to the end of this year's pay round.

Although the independent chairman of the arbitration panel, Professor Eric Armstrong, declined to set a date for the decision, union leaders have been told it will be within two or three days.

The employers refused to offer more than 4.5 per cent pay. Teachers are demanding 31 per cent to restore salaries to levels comparable with 1974.

The arbitration decision will be sent to Sir Keith Joseph, Secretary of State for Education and Science, who has confirmed that he will publish it immediately. He must decide whether the Government will find any extra funds for employers if the award is higher than 4.5 per cent, if he wants it overturned he must take the issue to Parliament, an unprecedented step which would be certain to provoke instant strike action by teachers.

Sir Keith has said throughout that there is no more money available, and if the arbitrators award more than 4.5 per cent he will probably insist on local education authority employers finding spare cash by economizing elsewhere.

Tender touch for backs

Injections of a substance similar to meat tenderizer used in cooking could avert the need for surgery for many back pain sufferers.

The new treatment, approved recently by the Committee on the Safety of Medicines, could help to reduce the 31 million working days lost as a result of back trouble.

The method, Discolysis, involves injection into the spine of a drug which dissolves the jelly-like blister on the disc that causes the pain.

Experts say the cost is half that of conventional surgery. Omnisc Surgical, an affiliate of Travert Laboratories, has been granted the licence to use the drug in Britain.

Straw-burners wooed back to the plough

By John Young, Agriculture Correspondent

Ministry of Agriculture scientists are working in Cambridgeshire with machinery manufacturers to make the plough popular again.

In the middle of a huge field a few miles from Cambridge, strips of land have been ploughed to different depths with a variety of implements. At the end of this month they will be seeded and during the winter the growth of the crop will be recorded.

The purpose is to discover the best way to incorporate subsoil straw into the soil without damaging the soil's fertility.

Farmers are convinced, and the evidence supports them, that clear burning of straw and stubble is the cheapest method of disposal and provides a near-

perfect seedbed for the new crop. But public opposition to the pollution and danger has led to restrictions on burning, and the urgency with which the ministry is examining alternatives suggests that a complete ban is not far off.

Dr Bryan Davies, regional soil scientist of the ministry's Agricultural Development and Advisory Service made it clear yesterday that a return to ploughing would involve extra costs in fuel, machinery and labour. The need was to show farmers how to keep costs to a minimum and ensure that yields did not suffer unduly.

On light soils, the difficulties were fewer than on the heavy clays of East Angles, where chopping and ploughing-in

some three tonnes of straw an acre presented a formidable challenge.

"I have no doubt in my mind that ploughing is a retrograde step," he said. "But, if it is forced upon us, we have to do it as well as possible."

Trials so far seemed to disprove the idea, prevalent in West Germany, that large applications of nitrogen in early winter were essential. That would not only save money but would please conservationists concerned about high levels of nitrates leaching into streams and rivers.

Officials yesterday seemed to agree that there had been far fewer complaints about straw-burning this summer than in previous years.



Mrs Thatcher welcoming Dr FitzGerald on the steps of 10 Downing Street

FitzGerald in EEC talks

By Henry Stanhope, Diplomatic Correspondent

Dr Garret FitzGerald, the Irish Prime Minister, spent three and a half hours trying to unscramble the EEC budgetary mess with Mrs Margaret Thatcher at Downing Street yesterday.

But there was no hint of progress at the end, more than two months after the Fontainebleau summit at which heads of government thought they had cracked the problem.

The Irish Prime Minister, whose country holds the presidency of the EEC Council, is holding a number of meetings with the other Community leaders to discuss EEC issues.

Britain is still quarrelling with her partners over what was actually agreed at Fontainebleau, with Mrs Thatcher insisting on the primary need to save more and spend less.

Meanwhile the European Parliament has once more blocked payment of Britain's £472m rebate for 1983 until this year's cash crisis has been sorted out. Britain is hoping that the EEC Budget Council will put pressure on the Parliament as a result of its next meeting on Thursday.

The two leaders agreed to hold another of their regular meetings on the Irish problem later this year.

Dr FitzGerald has already held meetings with Chancellor Helmut Kohl of West Germany, and President Mitterrand of France. He is next due to discuss the issues about EEC enlargement with the Prime Ministers of Spain and Portugal in Dublin and Lisbon respectively.

● Dublin has called off a reception arranged with the New York police band which took part in a march with IRA sympathizers at the weekend.

The pipe and drums band of the Emerald Society attached to the New York Police Department led a march in Bundoran, co Donegal, 10 miles from where Lord Mountbatten of Burma was murdered by the IRA five years ago.

The march was to commemorate the deaths of republican hunger-strikers.

The New York band ignored pleas from the Dublin government and Irish police not to take part, even after it was pointed out that 11 policemen in the republic had lost their lives in recent years to terrorism.

The miners' strike

Muted response to Scargill picket call

By Glen Allan

The National Coal Board claimed last night that only one out of every 14 striking miners turned up in response to a call by Mr Arthur Scargill, leader of the National Union of Mine-workers, for a fresh impetus on picketing.

A trickle back to work by miners in Yorkshire, Scotland and Kent was accompanied by a muted response from pickets.

The back-to-work trend was most marked in Kent, where the National Coal Board claimed that 26 men faced "considerable violence" from about 200 pickets when they reported for work at Tilmantstone colliery, near Dover. A further four men clocked on at Betsfanger. Previously there had been no miners working in Kent.

In Scotland the number of miners at work passed 200 for the first time. Out of the 205 the NCB said had clocked on, 145 were at Bilton Glen.

Privately, NCB industrial relations chiefs were surprised that the reaction to Mr Scargill's call was not greater. In a

confidential internal memo to Mr Ian McGregor, the chairman, they expressed satisfaction that the union could "muster less than 10,000 pickets out of a total number of 140,000 striking miners".

The NCB has never before put together an analysis on an area-by-area basis of the NUM's picketing power, but as the time for the start of the first shift arrived yesterday, they began the picket count.

According to the board's area-by-area estimate, the number of miners who turned out for picket duty yesterday breaks down as follows: Scotland: 470 pickets on duty. North-east: 230. North York: 800. Doncaster: 600. Barnsley: 1,200. South Yorks: 760. North Derbyshire: 1,500. North Nottingham: 250. South Nottingham: 45. South Midlands: 100. Kent: 290. West: 380. South Wales: 1,000. Coal products division: 250. Open cast mining: no significant picketing.

In addition, the board estimates that 2,000 genuine pickets turned up at Brighton, giving a total of 9,875.

Both sides disguise failure in Yorkshire

By Peter Davenport

Both sides in the miners' strike faced failure in the Yorkshire coalfield yesterday.

Mr Arthur Scargill's call for a mass picket at every pit, coking plant and workshop failed to materialize and the NCB's hope that the trickle back to work in the NUM president's heartland might become a flood was also disappointed.

It left both sides trying to disguise the extent of their disappointment by mocking the achievements of the other. Yesterday had been seen as the dawn of a concentrated and coordinated movement back to work by miners opposed to Mr Scargill. It was with this in mind that the mass picket of collieries and other installations was ordered.

However in Yorkshire, only 33 NUM men mustered for work at a dozen locations and, although it was the highest total of the dispute, NCB officials admitted they had hoped for a bigger increase. The figures were only five up on last week.

Mont Louis loss spurs calls for cargo rules

By Tony Sansing

The sinking of the French freighter Mont Louis off the Belgian coast nine days ago could become "another Torrey Canyon", according to scientists and lawyers.

As the Torrey Canyon, which went aground in the Channel in 1967 carrying 118,000 tons of crude oil, alerted the public to dangers of oil pollution at sea, so the loss of the Mont Louis's radioactive cargo "could have a similar impact as regards the dangers of other hazardous substances", Dr Viktor Sebek, secretary of the Advisory Commission on Pollution of the Sea (Acops), said yesterday.

Acops, an international watchdog body representing shipping and environmental interests, has called for regulations requiring "the notification of movements of ships carrying nuclear materials and other toxic cargoes". An early notice system, which Acops compared with the old yellow flags signifying a case of yellow fever on board, would also make salvage operations less hazardous.

Dr Richard Sandbrook of the International Institute for Environment and Development, said: "Sadly, the world only puts right environmental risks when there is a disaster. Hopefully in this case, while no great damage seems to be likely, the international community will respond by tightening up procedures all round."

The UN International Maritime Organization instigated controls of sea traffic in hazardous substances based on the International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea (Solas) and the International Maritime Dangerous Goods Code.

Both codes deal with the construction of ships and containers, navigational practices and definitions of hazardous substances, including highly radioactive wastes of the sort carried by the Mont Louis. The various IMO guidelines on reporting-in systems for ships carrying dangerous cargo are voluntary.

Dossier on shot men questioned by coroner

By Richard Ford

Police files on the death of two unarmed terrorists they shot shared differences in statements made immediately after the killing and evidence given during a murder trial earlier this year, a deputy coroner alleged yesterday.

Mr James Rodgers, deputy coroner for Armagh and Craigavon, announced that inquiries on two Irish National Liberation Army terrorists shot by the Royal Ulster Constabulary would be postponed to allow further inquiries to be made.

Mr Rodgers, a solicitor, made his allegation concerning the files 11 days after the coroner, Mr Gerry Curran, resigned saying he had discovered "grave irregularities" recorded in them and as a result was not prepared to preside at the inquest on Seamus Grew and Roderick Carroll, shot dead in Armagh city in December, 1982.

The coroner for Fermanagh and Omagh, Mr Rainey Hanna, is to hear the case. Because the deputy chief constable of Greater Manchester is conducting an inquiry into allegations of a police cover-up Mr Hanna has decided against going ahead with the inquest which was planned for later this month.

Troops leave for big exercise

About 270 men with 70 vehicles and 60 trailers yesterday sailed from Dover to Zebrugge in Belgium as the first sizeable contingent out of 56,000 troops who will cross to the Continent in the next two weeks to take part in Exercise Lionheart.

This is Britain's largest peacetime exercise designed to practice the reinforcement of the British Army of the Rhine and to take part in manoeuvres involving more than 130,000 people.

Yesterday's group were mainly men of the Second Battalion, Royal Irish Rangers. Similar numbers will cross tomorrow and Thursday.

Giant Haystacks hit teenager

The TV wrestler, Giant Haystacks, who is 7ft tall and weighs 40st, was yesterday fined £75 and ordered to pay £35 costs after he admitted hitting a 1st apprentice child, aged 16.

Haystacks, who appeared at Bury Magistrates' Court, Greater Manchester, under his real name of Martin Austin Roane, said he hit Mr William Stephens after the teenager "put his face into mine and tried to belittle me".

Haystacks, of Bland Road, Prestwick, Manchester, admitted assaulting Mr Stephens and causing him actual bodily harm. But he said he did not intend to injure anyone.

Hopes rise as BR meets unions

British Rail and the two main railway unions are to meet tomorrow in a further attempt to head off next week's threatened disruption of services because of union protests over job cuts in the industry.

The two sides are meeting in a hotel near Brighton where the two unions are attending the TUC conference.

Butterfly nearly high and dry

The dry weather yesterday hampered efforts to move the rare silver-studded blue butterfly from its breeding ground near Ipswich to new sites at Piper's Vale and Alderburgh in Suffolk.

Many of the sand-and-heather turfs carefully cut from Warren Heath broke up as they were loaded on to lorries by more than 50 volunteers. Experts were confident, however, that enough eggs would survive.

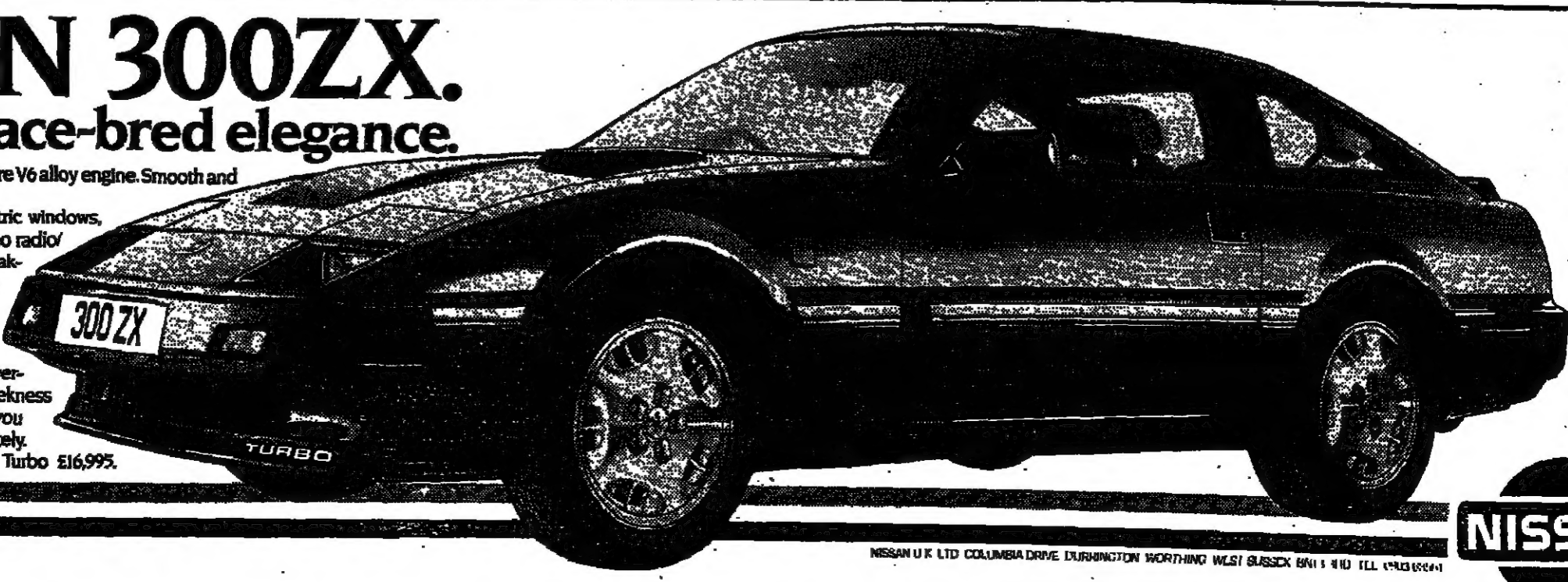
The Times overseas selling prices: Australia \$2.50; Belgium 8 to 9; Canada \$2.50; Denmark 1.50; France 1.50; Germany 1.50; Greece 1.50; Hong Kong 1.50; India 1.50; Italy 1.50; Japan 1.50; Korea 1.50; Luxembourg 1.50; Malaysia 1.50; Mexico 1.50; Netherlands 1.50; New Zealand 1.50; Norway 1.50; Portugal 1.50; Singapore 1.50; South Africa 1.50; Spain 1.50; Sweden 1.50; Switzerland 1.50; Taiwan 1.50; Thailand 1.50; Turkey 1.50; USA \$1.75; Yugoslavia 1.50.

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